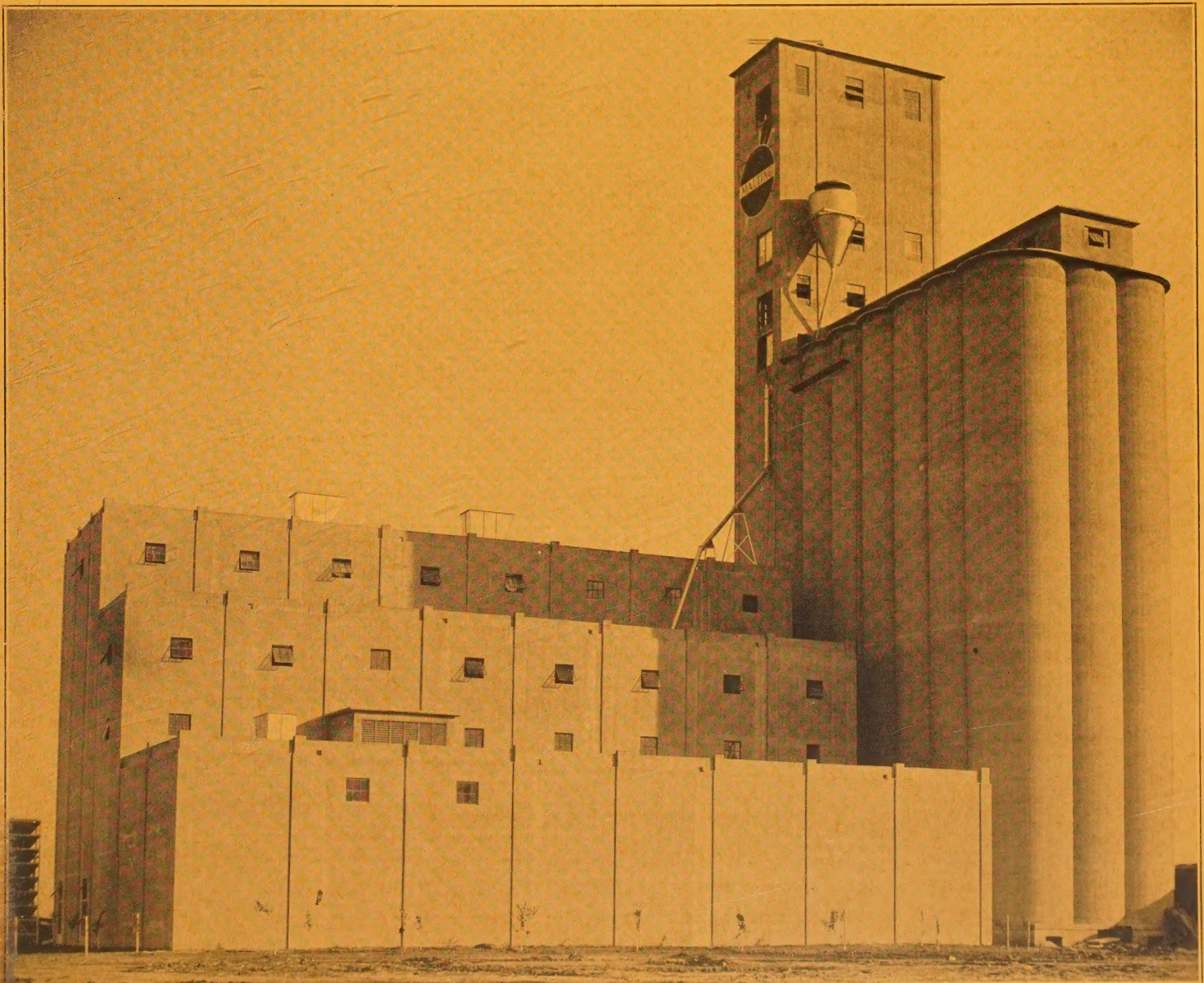


GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



New Plant of the Miller Malting Company at Los Angeles, Calif.
[For description see page 189.]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1923), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1884). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year. 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXXIII. No. 5. March 8, 1939.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

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a leading Grain, Feed, Seed and Milling Center has natural advantages

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Any Grade—Any Quantity—Any Time

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Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

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PEORIA, ILLINOIS
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by advertising directly
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Operating
SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHELS
Modern Fireproof Storage

Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for
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Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

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Write us for catalog No. 6.**Zeleny Thermometer Co.**

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**Santa Fe Elevator "A"**

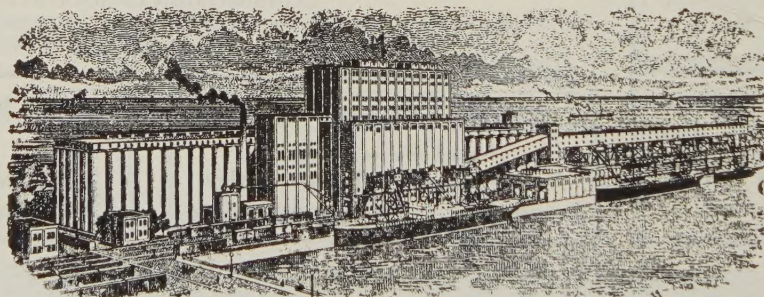
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Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels**JOHN S. METCALF CO.***Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

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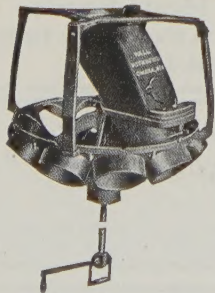
Capacity
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Bushels*Equipped with
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

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HALL SIGNALING NON-
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EIKENBERRY CONSTRUCTION CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
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can be brought up-to-date for less than it is costing you to operate it. Ask for our recommendations and estimates on modernizing your plant.

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Grain Elevator Builders
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Elevators — Feed Mills

BUILDING REMODELING
MACHINERY INSTALLED
WATERPROOF PITS

WRITE
J. A. LANDIS, EMINGTON, ILL.

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FORMERLY THE
**VAN NESS
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Building or Modernizing

Prompt Service
In 8 Surrounding States

***** INCREASED CAPACITIES---

A complete stock of buckets, leg belts, head pulleys, motors and head drives enables us to quote you promptly and exactly on the proper equipment to increase the elevating capacity of your elevator legs to any speed you may desire, yet keep power costs low.

Write us about your needs.
No obligation, of course.

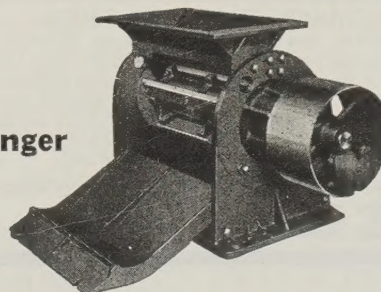
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I always appreciated reading the Journals.—W. H. Hines, Hope, Kan.



Cuts every 'steel cut' cost

Stay - Sharp - Longer



Corn Cutters

Savings Return Their Cost

Less for corn itself, less by-product, less for Knife-sharpening, less for Knife replacement, less for power, less for labor's attention—you subtract all the way in making Supreme Quality "Steel-Cut" with a "Eureka," the Cutter a thousand users report as the simplest, cheapest they have ever used. . . . Ask for the story, Catalog No. G-158.

S. HOWES CO., Silver Creek, N. Y.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NORTHERN IOWA—Grain Elevator and lumber yard priced for quick sale to settle estate. Address 82E5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANTED—Elevator at good grain station in N. W. Okla., S. Kansas or N. W. Texas. Give full particulars; must be reasonable. Address 82D3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ILLINOIS CORN BELT, two well located grain elevators; electrically equipped; good business; aged owner retiring; priced to sell. Write 82E2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

8,000 BUSHEL ELEVATOR with 22,000 bus. storage annex located in southern Nebraska. A real bargain; Bladen, Webster County, Neb. For further information write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

EASTERN MICHIGAN elevator located in good territory; always a profit producer; needs additional working capital; old established business; write for further information on your business letterhead. Address 82D10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CRIBBED GRAIN ELEVATOR—35,000 bu. capacity, 11 bins; flour and feed house; office and engine room, office equipment; located at Nunda, S. D. For further information write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

SOUTHEASTERN NEBRASKA—18,000 bu. iron clad, cribbed elevator, electrically equipped, air truck lift and 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; good coal bins; office detached; on main line of C.B.&Q. R.R. Address 82E6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FOR SALE—10,000 bu. cribbed elevator and equipment; coal sheds, office building and dwelling, cob and fuel house, lumber shed. Bradish, Boone County, Nebraska. For further information write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

OHIO—Modern, fully equipped elevator located in good grain and feed territory; capacity 7,500 bu.; on main line of railroad; grain drier; new Kelley Duplex hammermill; 1½ ton Kelley Duplex mixer (new); corn cracker; building and machinery in A-1 condition; reason for selling: other business. Address 82B2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

BUREAU COUNTY, ILL.—15,000 bu. cap. country elevator and feed house for sale; good grain territory; building and mach'y, good condition. Burnett Farmers Elevator Co., Buda, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Elevator for sale; nearest elevator about five miles; attractive to owner looking for self sustaining business; present owner age 70 retiring. Address 82E1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Modern completely electrified elevator with newly installed ton Burton Mixer, Jay B Grinder with magnetic separator; truck scales 20-ton heavy duty, large weighing out scales; elevator 40,000 bu. capacity, good billing to Indianapolis and Chicago, favorable Eastern rate; will offer for 30 days only. Address 82C7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Two elevators in good feeding and farming communities; churches, good roads, fine schools, good opportunities. Newton Busenbark, Crawfordville, Ind.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SEEDS FOR SALE

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as lumber yard manager or yard man; married; several years' experience. Address 82E4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED—General office work, preferably in an elevator; experienced in feed, seed, grains and coal; business college graduate; can furnish references. Address 82E7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Grain and seed buyer and elevator man with feed knowledge; some experience as retail salesman with farmers; state age and experience. Address 82D1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SALES AGENTS WANTED

Proven necessity for grain elevators, flour mills and processing plants. Outstanding opportunity for sales volume. Must have auto and sell on good commission basis. Territory open in East, Southeast, West and Northwest. State experience and qualifications. Address 82D13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ELEVATOR, lumber and coal business for sale, Southeastern Iowa; main line railroad; good farming and wonderful business opportunity; health, reason for selling. Address 82D12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN—Elevator and coal yard, doing nice business, equipped with double head attrition mill, corn sheller, ear corn crusher, feed mixer, corn cracker and grader, grain cleaner; cribbed bins for about 10,000 bu. storage; floor space about 80 ft. x 30 ft., two Ford trucks, 28 ft. coal conveyor with track feeder, lots of space for coal storage and shed for storing stoker coal. Office building separate from main building with truck scales along side with weighing beam inside of office. This outfit will be sold at a bargain price. Come and look the situation over. F. F. Whitmyer, Okemos, Mich.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

Daily

MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides space for recording hourly Board of Trade radio or CND quotations for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets, size 9½ x 11½ inches, in a book. Well bound in tough pressboard. Shipping weight one pound. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 82A7, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 82A9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 82A10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Bender Overhead Truck Lift in good condition, 30 ft. track. Priced for quick sale. Enos Grain Co., Morocco, Ind.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 82A8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—8 Sec. Plansifter; Corn Sheller; new Bran Packer; Friction Drive; Exact Weight Scale; many other items. McWilliams Mill Machinery, 332 E. Ky. St., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—170 ft. of 9-in. 4-ply rubber belt with 142 8x5 cups attached; good as new, \$80.00; 1 used McMillin hoist without power for one dump door, \$125.00. Address 82D5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

FOR SALE—Factory reconditioned truck lifts. One Standard Model Kewanee with steel safety guard; one Stone Air Pressure I-beam type overhead; miscellaneous assortment of extra air tanks and compressors. Ask for detailed specifications and prices. Portable Elevator Mfg. Co., Bloomington, Illinois.

FOR SALE—2-4 bbl. Peerless Batch Mixers; 2 Forster Scourers Size Nos. 15 and 19; 5 Rotex Sifters; Several Stands of 9x30 and 9x36 N&M Rolls; 2 Stands of Allis 9x24 Wicker Type Rolls; 2 Stands of 9x30 Allis Shell Bearing A Drive Metal Housing Rolls; 1 No. 4 Forster Hammer Mill; 3 No. 4½ Perfection Allis Bolters; 1 Six Section N&M metal Plane Sifter; 1-3 high 9x18" N. M. Corn Sifter. F. W. Mann, Box 67, East St. Louis, Illinois.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine, in good working order. F. L. Yeoman, Hanna Lumber & Grain Co., Hanna, Ind.

**MOTORS—GENERATORS
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

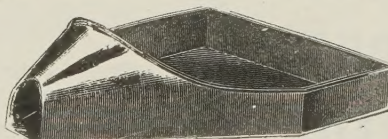
Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hamermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

REBUILT ELECTRIC MOTORS: Save 50% on your motor costs and secure fully reconditioned motors—all types and sizes. **ONE YEAR GUARANTEE.** Complete motor rewinding and repair service. Write us on your requirements, we buy, sell, trade, and exchange. Send for complete stock list, Bulletin No. 60, thirty-two illustrated pages, mailed free on request. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 South Wyman Street, Rockford, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHITE SALES CORPORATION
Sales Engineers
Plans, blue prints, complete specifications
Manufacturers Agents
Surplus Machinery Exchange
SCOTTS, MICHIGAN

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

SAMPLE PANS

Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00;
Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65, at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

TRUCK SCALES, new and rebuilt, 8x16 to 9x50 platforms, 10 to 50 ton capacities. Also Counter and Warehouse Dormant Scales, Motors, Generators, Electrical equipment. J. Rosenbaum & Son, Centerville, Iowa.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

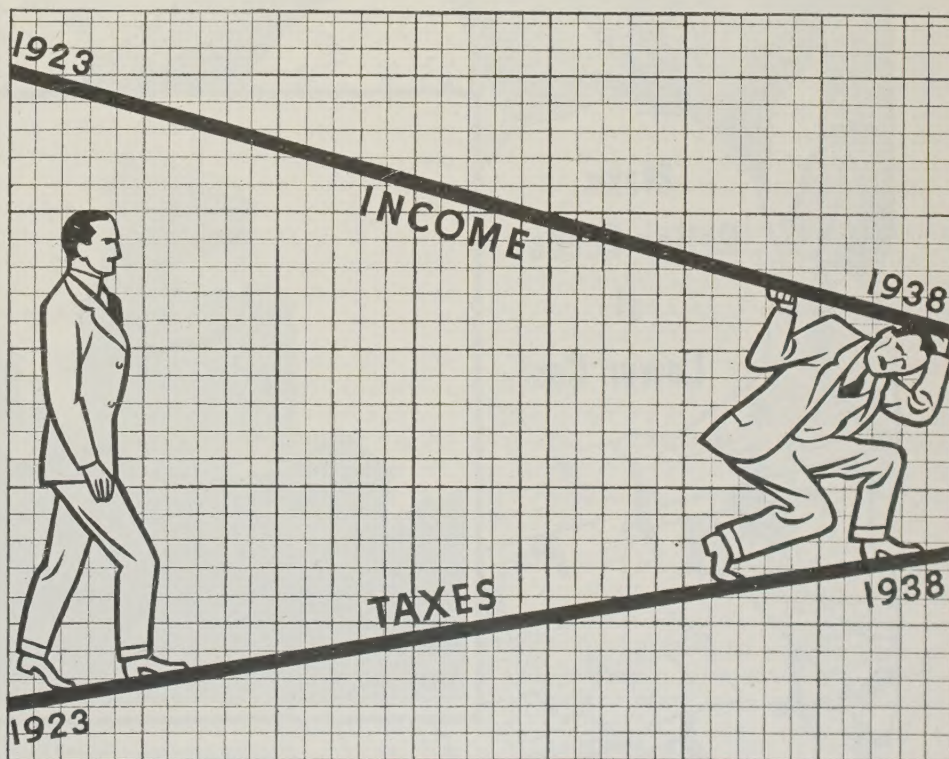
**THE FASTEST-SELLING RAT EXTERMINATOR
BECAUSE IT IS NOT A POISON**

K-R-O kills more rats than anything else, and yet it is absolutely harmless to live stock, poultry, dogs and cats. That's why it is the fastest selling exterminator in the country. K-R-O is made from specially imported squill bulbs, oven-dried in our own factory, and always uniform in strength. K-R-O conforms to the requirements of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

K-R-O is nationally advertised in National, Farm and Poultry publications. It retails for 75c in powder form and for 35c and \$1.00 ready mixed. *It offers a generous margin of profit to retailers.* Write for prices to the K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

CAUSE and EFFECT

Taxes Higher—Income Lower: Jobless—Still Jobless



IN 1923, taxes in this country averaged \$65 for every man, woman and child. Income for each person was \$640.

IN 1938, taxes went up --- very much up --- so that today each person pays \$103. But the average income dropped to about \$500.

From The Nation's Business.

**THIS IS THE SORT OF
FEED MILL BUILDING
SERVICE THAT WE
OFFER TO YOU.....
MODERN, STRAIGHT-
LINE PRODUCTION**

We Save You Money

"Jerry-built" feed mills—the sort that are slapped up or that just gradually grow, like Topsy—are a constant drag on profits.

An IBBERSON-Built Mill enables you to defy cut-throat grinding competition and to roll up a snug fortune over the years.

IBBERSON-Built Mills are designed so that every foot of space consumed, every machine installed, every man em-

ployed, works smoothly and at top efficiency.

IBBERSON-Built Mills function profitably for long years to come because they are built to last—both inside and out.

It will pay you to build a brand new, competition-proof feed mill; the sort we have built for hundreds of mixers.

Write. We'll reply promptly. You'll learn, then what we have specifically accomplished for feed mixers and what they, themselves, say of IBBERSON service.

*Waste Motion Is Eliminated
More and Better Production*

THE IBBERSON COMPANY

Engineers and Contractors

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**Make
Better Feeds
at
Lower Cost**



One of our just completed jobs, IBBERSON-built, inside and out. We'll be glad to tell you all about this job and the very modern production plan. Write us for particulars on this Perham, Minn., plant.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 8, 1939

HANDLING facilities rather than storage are the prime requisite in a country like Argentina where the harvest occurs at a time when the bins of European consuming centers are empty.

THE PERSISTENCE of grain merchants of several Ohio counties in placing their retail business on a cash basis is surely most encouraging, especially to dealers who have ledgers full of charge accounts that are long past due.

CHEAP magnetic separators cannot be depended upon to protect moving machinery; in fact, grinders who have found it necessary to replace wrecked mills, denounce poor separators as not only a sad disappointment, but a deception and a fraud.

GRAIN ELEVATOR operators who weigh loads for traveling nomads owe it to themselves to issue no scale tickets to strangers without keeping a clear cut carbon copy for the inspection of those who venture to accept settlement on the truckers altered copy of the scale ticket.

LAST YEAR'S record crop of soybeans was marketed with a pleasing profit not only for the grower, but for the handler and elevator men in many different sections now report an unusual demand for choice, sound seed.

WHILE all grain buyers of experience know that grain stored long in farmers' bins is quite likely to be infested with a destructive assortment of moths, weevils and other grain gorging insects, vigilant country buyers continue to complain of the unusual receipts of insect damaged grain.

GRAIN DEALERS who strive earnestly and honestly to please every customer invariably get the most out of their business both in real pleasure and pelf. Their joy in serving radiates a welcome that wins a return call from pleased customers and in time builds a successful business.

ROLLING BARLEY for feed is now being brought under the state unfair practices act in California, the main question being the spread that should be allowed to cover manufacturing and overhead costs, the problem of adjustment to all interests concerned being well calculated to give the solvers a headache.

A CUNNING impostor is collecting \$2 to \$3 per acre for "treating" seeds of farm crops, while successfully evading prosecution for obtaining money under false pretenses by carefully avoiding any definite guaranty of results. Each farmer can save money by thinking up incantations of his own to be recited over the seed.

THE SEED LABORATORY of the Iowa State College has been issuing alarming reports of scab infection in barley and spring wheat seed and root rot on wheat, barley and oats so it is evident that seed of the Hawkeye state merits more careful cleaning, testing and treating than usual if an average crop is to be harvested.

MORE GRIEF is in store for the grain inspectors who may have to become proficient in applying a new chemical test for damage to corn by measuring the degree of deterioration of the fatty oil. Practical inspectors are hoping the method will not become a part of the grain standard rules, but remain on the same basis as protein determinations, for those interested.

THE LOW prices on fertilizer quoted by the Soil Conservation division of the A.A.A. are unfair to regular dealers, having been moved at the reduced freight rate granted government shipments by land grant railroads. Although the price quoted is \$3 per ton less than quoted by the trade, county agents have been instructed to handle the superphosphate thru regular dealers who are to receive \$1.50 to \$2 for distribution.

A MORE ELASTIC definition of retail coal dealer than that proposed by the National Bituminous Coal Commission would be helpful to the grain dealer handling coal as a side line. The definition of a retailer as one who sells in less than cargo or railroad car lots loses sight of the character of the transaction. A retailer is one who sells to a consumer, whether by bushel basket, wagon-load or carload.

WHILE the AAA is planning new limitations on wheat, corn and cotton acreages, many farmers in complete disgust with the results attained through acreage allotments and planting restrictions are planning to ignore the government and plant for maximum harvesting returns, hoping that crop failures or low yields elsewhere may bring about a more satisfactory price for their products after harvest.

SELLING sidelines has so overburdened the ledgers of Ohio grain dealers, they are instituting a vigorous campaign against the abuses of the credit system and holding regular meetings with a view to reducing their accounts receivable and putting their surplus working capital to a more profitable use. Elevator men everywhere who have been crippled by an abuse of the credit system will watch the results with deep interest.

The F. C. A. suit against an elevator company at Noonan, N. D., to collect on a note given for a stock subscription in a government financed marketing agency should caution farmers elevator companies against committing themselves by subscriptions to organizations promising profits in the terminal marketing field, where competition is so intense private enterprises can not live without the most careful and economical management.

CUT THROAT competition has always been a frequent market disturber in neighborhoods where jealousy and suspicion, even in a small degree, afflict the resident buyers. If all elevator men would call on their competitors occasionally and have a friendly chat, even though market prices are not considered, the establishment of friendly relations will help to relieve tension and wipe out the suspicion of overbidding which does not exist.

DESIRABLE seed oats are most difficult to obtain, in fact, careful germination tests of different lots of what appeared to be prime oats proved most lots unfit for seed. The complaints of low germination came from so many different sources, no dealer can afford to recommend his seed without submitting every lot to several germination tests. The demand for seed oats continues strong, but unless much greater care is exercised in selecting the seed, the 1939 harvesting results are sure to be most disappointing.

COMPLAINTS of sick wheat coming to country elevators from farm bins again emphasizes the fact that few farmers have facilities for safely storing or properly caring for small grain. It behooves the buyer to inspect most carefully each load received and discount it according to its condition.

BILLS introduced in the various state legislatures to require anyone doing a job of painting to have a state license with an annual fee of \$5 to \$20 should be defeated in the interest of the public and of contracting builders doing construction in different states. Much painting will be deferred or never done if the owner of the property has to hire a licensed man to wield the brush. Of course the politicians need more voters to issue certificates.

TAXES LEVIED on feed registration and tagging in many states annually exceed the sum legitimately used in enforcement; but no reform can be expected until the feeders are made to understand that it is a tax on the farmer; and the feed merchant is merely a collector of the hidden levy. Another evil of this tax on the amount of feed purchased is that the burden does not fall upon feed mixers who are careless as to percentage of protein, fat and fiber. In Iowa \$45,000 was collected in feed fees, little of which went for feed law enforcement.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators who expected to realize a living profit from the loading of sealed corn for the CCC have been sadly disappointed, because unexpected shrinkage in their shipments has completely wiped out all hope of compensation and doubtless, those having these unsatisfactory results will hesitate to enter into any new contracts for handling the government's grain. Waiting an unreasonable time for payment of the 2c a bushel handling fee and then having all shipments docked for shrinkage has made the handling of government grain most unsatisfactory.

NO FURTHER loans will be made on farm stored corn after this month. While the farmers have been unloading their surplus stocks on the CCC quite rapidly during recent weeks, the total amount of corn sealed on farms for loans of 57c a bushel have not yet exhausted the government's credit. While the total amount of sealed corn now stands at about 200,000 bushels, the farmers have a large quantity still on hand and doubtless will borrow 57c on much more of their surplus. This attempt at boosting the price of corn to the grower may boost the price temporarily but the marketing of the sealed corn next fall will offset any gains obtained by the sealers by depressing the prevailing market price much more than 17c a bushel when the government's stocks are thrown on to the market.

GRATIFYING increases in yields and improvement in quality of grain is traceable direct to the careful cleaning and treating of all seed. This preparation of small grain seed year after year has proven so profitable for enterprising farmers the experienced growers will not plant seed until it has been thoroughly cleaned and treated for smut. Buying the best fertilizers to grow weedseed has never proved profitable to anyone, but the grain dealer who cleans and treats seeds, as well as conducts germination tests, helps the farmer beyond measure and swells the volume of his business.

THE RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Minnesota Elevator Association published in this number disclose several irregular practices in the use of screens and in making moisture tests that will prove intensely interesting to grain shippers everywhere. These departures from the practices in vogue in most of the established inspection offices has resulted in a timely decision on the part of the federal supervisors to send expert inspectors to visit every inspection office with a view to bringing about uniform methods and uniform practices in the grading and testing of grain throughout the land. This should prove of real help to all grain shippers.

Marketing the CCC's Wheat

Next week the loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation on wheat will begin to mature, and inasmuch as more was loaned on the wheat than its present market value, the corporation will soon have about 70,000,000 bushels of wheat on its hands. Its report, as of January 5, 1939, was that its loans on farm stored wheat aggregated 20,979,000 bushels and on elevator stored wheat 45,456,000 bushels.

The marketing of this large volume of wheat, if gradual, is not likely to greatly depress the market, altho the CCC is sure to reap a heavy loss from its generous loans. Most of the loans of farm stored wheat will mature on May 31st and loans on elevator stored wheat will mature beginning March 13th. Loans on 1,192,000, up to 4,512,000 will expire each week, so the wheat will, no doubt, be marketed gradually. If the CCC insists on dumping the load precipitately, it will, no doubt, effect a discouraging drop in market values, while if the wheat is marketed thru regular channels, experienced brokers will release it gradually and realize a higher price from the better grades. The present condition of the wheat market would seem to stand in the way of hastily dumping the load.

Cautious elevator men who are asked to handle the farm stored grain from trucks to cars for a pittance are very likely to recall the sad experience of country elevator operators handling sealed corn, and balk until fair compensation for the service is assured them.

Amend Labor Relations Act

The years that have elapsed since the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act (Wagner bill) have disclosed many defects in the law.

In a general way it may be stated that the law clothes irresponsibles with too much authority. Labor agitators and those whom they influence are permitted to engage in destructive activities and to tie up industry without penalty. The N. L. R. Board has dictatorial powers without adequate court restraint.

The law denies employers their right to pass on to employees any information bearing on union activities, denies them the right of free speech.

The mass of people should assert their rights as they have done in the state of Oregon to make business wreckers responsible for their acts, and to give honest men in labor's ranks an opportunity to come to the front as spokesmen.

Under the Act the Board has power to order the reinstatement of discharged employees and has been doing so when discharged employees have been guilty of unlawful acts against the employer, indicating that it is unsafe to permit the Board to be the judge as to whether the acts or the discharge were wrongful.

The chief justice of the Supreme Court Feb. 27 characterized the seizure of an employer's property, condoned by the Board, as a "high-handed proceeding without legal right."

Vigilance Will Reduce Your Cost of Insurance

In this age of change and confusion, the grain elevator owner is confronted with so many new conditions under which he must do business, that it is but natural he should overlook some opportunities for effecting a sure and safe reduction in his overhead expenses.

Every elevator owner who has corrected enough of the known fire hazards of his plant to obtain a mutual insurance policy is sure to receive a dividend credit on his annual premium that is most gratifying. All recognize that the fewer fires in the elevator insured by the mutuals, the lower the cost of fire insurance for all elevators insured in their favorite mutual company.

The mill and elevator mutuals have persistently studied the causes of fires and encouraged policy holders to correct known hazards by pleasing credits on their rate. It has not been many years since each year's fire records showed more fires traceable direct to lightning, locomotive sparks and friction than all other causes combined but today such fires are few in number. The installation of standard lightning protection as recommended by the mutual companies specializing in grain elevator risks and the iron cladding of elevators together with the installation of anti-friction

bearings has won handsome credits on the annual premium and effected a most pleasing reduction in the number of fires and in the total fire losses.

The helpful suggestions of the mutual field men have finally been recognized and given such ready response that elevator men generally are not only pleased with the resulting reduction in insurance costs, but delighted with the marked reduction in the number of fires. The general installation of water barrels, buckets and fire extinguishers as well as modern fire fighting equipment has given elevator operators courage to fight all fires with a convincing proof that elevators can be saved from the flames even though the fire obtains a good start before being discovered. This new attitude of the elevator operator has saved many plants from destruction and fire statistics indicate that the increasing vigilance of elevator operators is bound to affect a further reduction in both the number of fires and in the total fire losses. All of which will materially reduce the cost of insurance for mutual policy holders.

Pushing Side Lines

Every grain merchant is stimulated by the rising tide of taxes and expenses to conduct a perpetual search for opportunity to economize, and while some real savings may result, some changes made have proved a detriment rather than a benefit to the business. Many enterprising dealers have dropped some side lines, but increased their efforts to swell the volume of lines retained.

Gradually men with long experience in buying grain are coming to recognize that selling side lines daily confronts them with new trying problems that must be solved. While grain merchants have always paid cash for grain they learn to their sorrow that few farmers volunteer payment for their purchases until after harvest. But credit and collections are not the only new problem introduced with side lines. The dealer in side lines must not only learn the merits of his goods, but conduct planting and feeding tests near to his elevator to convince his prospects of the results obtainable through their use. The more forcibly he impresses the farmers of his community with his earnest efforts to help them to better results, the more profit will he reap from his side lines.

Show windows with attractive exhibits of side lines neatly displayed in a clean store room is luring farmers to investigate and experiment in hope of swelling the returns from their farm activities. All are striving to increase the yield from the allocated acreage of the AAA.

The merchant who handles field seeds and conducts germination tests as well as cleans and treats seeds for smut is kept busy every planting season and naturally wins many new customers. The spirit of helpfulness reflected by all hon-

est efforts to promote side lines not only wins progressive farmers, but it helps to swell the volume of business for every hustling grain merchant. Pushing the sales parade of any department of the elevator's business is bound to help every other department.

High Taxes Make Wider Margins Necessary

Notwithstanding the constant complaint by all merchants of excessive taxes, the country grain merchant persists in continuing to handle grain on a pitiful low margin that in many cases will not net him sufficient income to pay the many taxes which are assessed by our multiplicity of taxing agents as is pointed out in "Letters" this number.

Many merchants are today paying a larger percentage in taxes than their business formerly netted them in profits. With all the many new expenses burdening the country grain merchant, he would naturally be expected to increase his margin of profit in order to conduct his business safely, but the majority stubbornly cling to the old time margins which in most cases are insufficient to meet today's expenses.

Dealers who fail to realize the rapid increase in their fixed overhead expenses are sure to fall into the hands of the sheriff, unless they increase their buying margins. Notwithstanding the bitter opposition to existing taxes, the state and federal lawmakers have become so accustomed to voting for more and more taxes that they have many bills now under serious consideration for further increases, and, of course, every new burden placed upon business will shrink business, put more firms out of business and effect a marked reduction in the number and compensation of employees.

Every alert merchant who is ambitious to remain in business is watching all legislation with unusual vigilance and protesting frequently to his representatives in the legislative halls in hope of preventing any increase in business handicaps. Our legislators seem to overlook the fact that recovery is impossible if taxes, regulations and restrictions are to be increased and it is doubtful if half the business institutions of the land can

continue to function under present governmental taxes and regulations.

Every lawmaker is earnestly hoping for better business and more employment, but they fail to appreciate that government cannot crucify the employer without injuring the employee. Taxes and governmental handicaps to business must be reduced, not increased.

Plant of Miller Malting Co. at Los Angeles

The handsome structure shown on front cover page was designed and erected for the Miller Malting Co., Los Angeles, Cal., by Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., work being started late in July and being completed and in operation for the formal opening Dec. 17.

The elevator has a capacity of 250,000 bus. in 28 bins, all with concrete hoppers. Its equipment includes two elevator legs with 12x7 D.P. Buckets, each leg driven by a 30-hp. motor; 24-in. belt conveyors with antifriction bearings; Howe Track Scale; 1,200-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale; Eureka Barley Separator; malt cleaner, ring grader and needle separators.

All machines are driven by individual electric motors all enclosed, using silent chain drives.

Floor and roof fittings were provided in each tank for later installation of the Zeleny Thermometer System.

The malt house has three compartments and one kiln floor installed at the present time, with provision for easily doubling the malting capacity, which is now 2,500 bus. every other day.

The elevators, the anti-friction belt conveyor idlers together with the head and tail machinery, the tripper, the double shovel, the spiral conveyors, and sheet metal spouting, were furnished by the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

Highway Trucks Ruled Off

Circuit Judge Arthur E. Fisher on Jan. 10 set aside an order of the Illinois Commerce Commission permitting the Keeshin Motor Express Co. to operate highway trucks connecting Chicago and Rockford with 40 towns in Northern Illinois.

The motor express company had been operating since Jan. 8, 1936, under a certificate of convenience and necessity granted by the state commission, which had on Jan. 24, 1933, denied the certificate. Judge Fisher thus reaffirms the original order of the commission.

Judge Fisher said franchising competing motor carriers would contribute to further impairment of railroad earnings and credit.

The action was brought by the Illinois Central, North Western, and Milwaukee roads, and the Railway Express Agency. J. L. Keeshin says the suit will probably be taken to the higher courts.

The Mexican Government has taken delivery of 15,000 tons of American corn for distribution at cost in regions where there is a scarcity of the grain.

To Be Happy Keep Busy

THE man who has to work can thank his lucky stars. He has something to live for, to struggle toward. When a man arrives; when he has all the money he needs and can loaf the days away—life loses its zest. True joy comes from doing something worth while; from going out to meet the new day, with its new experiences, its new problems, its trials and battles; from the feeling that one is a part of the strenuous world of modern business. The workers, the doers, are the healthiest and happiest folks on earth.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Radio Market Quotations?

Grain & Feed Journals: Do any Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo or New York City stations report the markets?—Cyrus S. Weiss, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Ans.: Eastern stations broadcasting Chicago Board of Trade markets are: Buffalo, WBEN, 12:15; Syracuse, WSYR, 12:12; Atlantic City, WPG, 4:15; Canton, O., WHBC, 11:00; Columbus, O., WHKC, 10:45, 12:45, 2:30, and Dayton, O., WHIO, 12:30.

Barley Imports

Grain & Feed Journals: If the figures are available, I will appreciate receiving the amounts of foreign barley received into the United States during the years 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938.—H. J. Mallon, licensed inspector, Manitowoc, Wis.

Ans.: Imports of barley into the United States during calendar years have been as follows: 1930, 338,000; 1931, 191,000; 1932, 6,000; 1933, 28,000; 1934, 7,111,000; 1935, 4,838,000; 1936, 8,144,000; 1937, 10,383,000; 1938, 125,781 bus.

Turkey Feed Formula?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have a demand for turkey feed and have plenty of corn, oats and wheat available for grinding into feed. What proportions should we use, and is any additional ingredient required?—Eugene Powers.

Ans.: For a fattening feed use ground yellow corn, 150 lbs.; ground wheat, 100 lbs.; ground oats, 50 lbs.; Add 50 lbs. of alfalfa meal; 50 lbs. of bran; 75 lbs. of meat scraps or fish meal; 25 lbs. of dried skim milk; 10 lbs. of limestone; 5 lbs. cod liver oil, or 1 lb. concentrated cod liver oil; 3 lbs. of salt, and 5 lbs. dried yeast.

With this a mixture of whole corn and oats can be used as a scratch feed.

Privilege to Ship Stored Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: What would be the wording of a grain storage receipt giving the elevator operator the privilege of shipping out the grain?—Ohio Dealer.

Ans.: Almost any form of receipt may be used, with the addition of "delivery to be made at Jonesville or Toledo, O., at bailee's option, plus freight to Toledo."

The entire receipt would read as follows:

Grain Storage Receipt
No. Jonesville, O., 1939.
Received of bushels of No. (wheat) to be held in store for his account and at his risk of deterioration and shrinkage, subject to charge of cents per bushel per month, which includes insurance, delivery to be made at Jonesville or Toledo, O., at bailee's option, plus freight to Toledo, baliar having option to sell on or before at cents under the Chicago future, at which date the grain will be considered sold.
Signed Bailee
Signed Owner

Subsidized Competition With Railroads

J. M. Davis, pres. of the D. L. & W. R. R., told stockholders at the annual meeting Feb. 21 that the state-owned elevator at Oswego was a notable example of subsidized competition with the railroads.

The Oswego elevator handled 27,000,000 bus. of grain last year, of which the equivalent of 10,375 carloads was shipped by canal while the railroads, he said, handled only 375 carloads of the grain traffic, because of discrimination. "If the grain handled in the elevator is shipped out by canal," said Mr. Davis, "the charges for storage are less than like charges upon grain shipped from the elevator by railroad. In the face of that situation, the Lackawanna and other railroads serving Oswego paid taxes which were used in part to maintain the canal."

Elevator Superintendents' Safety Contest

For the annual safety contest being conducted by the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America the H. H. Robertson Co. has donated a gorgeous safety trophy; and the Appraisal Service Co. has donated a beautiful cup. These are in addition to the cups offered in the regular safety contest which has been carried on from Feb. 28, 1938, and which ends Feb. 28, 1939. Therefore, these two cups are offered in a special competition, open to all members, on the following basis:

The H. H. Robertson Co. cup will be awarded for one year to the superintendent having the best "No Lost Time" safety record as of Dec. 31, 1938; and the Appraisal Service Co. cup will be awarded to the superintendent having the second best "No Lost Time" record as of Dec. 31, 1938.

Each cup will again be offered in competition for the year ending Dec. 31, 1939; and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1940. The H. H. Robertson Co. cup will become the permanent property of the superintendent having the best "No Lost Time" record for the period of three years, ending Dec. 31, 1940; and the Appraisal Service Co. cup will become the permanent property of the superintendent having the second best "No Lost Time" record as of Dec. 31, 1940.

Will Examine and Adjust Grading Equipment

Equipment experts of the Grain Division, United States Department of Agriculture, will visit the offices of Federal Grain Supervision during the next several months for the purpose of adjusting inspection equipment, particularly the federal dockage testers, to insure the maintenance of uniformity in application throughout the United States.

A survey of the condition of all inspection equipment in use by federal grain supervisors will be made at the time, and any defects found will be remedied. Some changes that are to be made in the dockage testers are the results of researches conducted during recent years. The refinements that are to be made in the federal dockage testers now in use will insure mechanical equivalence with those now being manufactured for sale to licensed inspectors and the grain trade.

This equipment survey offers an opportunity to inspection departments thruout the country to discuss local equipment problems with the Department's experts, who are ready at all times to give advice and assistance in the checking of equipment. Inspection departments now using the federal dockage tester should arrange to secure the necessary parts and have adjustments made by the equipment experts.

Detailed information concerning the procurement of parts and the adjustments of machines can be secured thru the local federal grain supervisors who are in constant touch with the equipment experts. It is urged especially at this time that all inspectors and others using inspection equipment confer with the local supervisors for the purpose of determining whether the equipment in use is defective or inadequate for any reason. This will leave time to arrange for the purchase of necessary supplies and the adjustment of equipment before the new crop movement.

It has been observed frequently that inspec-

tion tendencies and particularly differences in intermarket grading which have been due to defects in equipment or inspection procedure were easily adjusted by the equipment experts. Upon proper adjustment most of the inspection tendencies caused by defects in inspection equipment are eliminated.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Apr. 2, 3, 4, 5. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

April 6, 7. The Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Enid, Okla.

April 20, 21, 22. California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, San Francisco, Cal.

May 1, 2. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sioux City, Ia.

May 11, 12. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

May 15, 16. Panhandle Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex.

May 17, 18. Oklahoma Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.

May 19. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

May 19, 20. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

May 25. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, The Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

June 5, 6. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Inc., Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5, 6, 7. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

June 9, 10. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 6. Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7, 8, 9. Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Nittney Hotel, State College, Pennsylvania.

June 12, 13. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Saranac Inn, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

June 12, 13, 14, 15. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18, 19, 20. Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O.

June 24. Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.

Oct. 2-3—Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Nebraska Grain Song

J. S. Hedelund, of United Grain Co., Omaha, Neb., has written words for a song about Nebraska wheat, and we'll all soon be hearing them wherever the sons of the grain industry in Nebraska congregate. Here are the words. Sing them to the tune of "There is No Place Like Nebraska."

Come to the State of Nebraska.

If milling wheat you need.

Our soil lays foundation for good germination

Of quality wheat that we seed.

Our climate is fine in Nebraska

For test weight and protein, too;

So millers just try it.

The bakers will buy it.

And "dough" will roll back to you.

Omaha, Neb.—The National Federation of Grain Co-operatives was formed here at a meeting of regional co-operative grain marketing ass'ns. It is a non-stock group supported by membership dues and fees and its activities will be largely in legislation affecting the co-operative movement. M. W. Thatcher, general manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul, was elected president of the new organization.

Milling in Transit and Proportional Rates for Minneapolis

By WALTER H. MILLS, pres. Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis and associated with General Mills, Inc., before Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota.

[Altho the topic assigned to him by the com'te in charge of the program was "The Importance of Hard Red Spring Wheat in the Economy of the Northwest" the speaker said not a word on that subject, taking no sides in the farmers' attack on the A.A.A. reduction in acreage of red spring wheat of which the farmers claim there is no surplus.]

That spring wheat is important in the economy of the Northwest we should accept as a postulate, something which does not need proof.

Grow the best wheat.—If I were a Northwestern wheat producer, I could only conclude that the best course for me would be to stick to the principle I had adhered to in the past of producing a wheat which would sell for more money than the wheat produced by my southwestern competitors, because it was worth more as a flour for bread-making purposes.

A high degree of centralization of the milling industry of the United States within the confines of the state of Minnesota took place in the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the current century, based solely upon the general acceptance of the superiority of spring wheat flour. It reached its peak in the decade 1910 to 1919, during which years Minnesota Mills produced annually between 25 and 30 million barrels of flour.

Decentralization began with the early years of the decade of the 1920's. This decentralization was caused by several factors, the three most important of which in my judgment were the following:

1. The rust and drouth years beginning in 1916 and running through to 1922, with the exception of 1918, caused the miller located in Minnesota to pay too high a relative price for his wheat.

2. At the same time, during the period this country was a participant in the World War, there were several horizontal rail freight increases as applied to rail transportation costs from Minneapolis to the consuming areas of the east. And while bulk freight rates on the Great Lakes were high during the war, when peace came lake rates dropped to a pre-war basis, with no reduction in rail transportation costs. To this factor the growth of Buffalo to its present position as the foremost milling center of the country may be ascribed.

3. Even more important in its effect upon Minnesota milling was the fact that under the stimulus of high wartime wheat prices there was a tremendous expansion of wheat acreage in the Southwest. This expansion brought into cultivation the high altitude, relatively dry areas of the Texas Panhandle, western Kansas, and western Nebraska. This newer wheat country produced a much finer type of wheat. Today Kansas mills produce more flour than those of any other state in the nation.

The effect on Minnesota milling can be seen when it is noted that by 1930 flour production of Minnesota mills dropped to 17 million barrels.

The current competitive position of a Minnesota flour mill is this: Because of relatively cheap water transportation over the Great Lakes, it is no longer possible for a Minnesota mill to sell advantageously into eastern territory. The sales area for the Minnesota mill today is largely that of the Central States.

In this competitive struggle there are two salient facts. First, the southwestern miller always has the price advantage; this will be easily seen when it is recalled that out of

the strictly bread flour wheat produced in the United States in the decade 1928 to 1937, inclusive, the spring wheat region produced but 32% of the total. Approximately 14 millions acres seeded to bread wheat in the Northwest is against 25 to 27 million acres in the Southwest.

The southwestern miller always has the price advantage; the Minnesota millers' only competitive weapon is the continued acceptance on the part of the flour user of the superiority of spring wheat flour.

This prompts the question, will a continuation of this general acceptance of the superior quality of spring wheat flour save the Minnesota milling industry? My answer is no. I could answer that question in the affirmative if I could be sure that we in this section of the country would escape in the future these crop failure years.

It must be understood that it is an absolute necessity that a merchant mill retain continuity of sales contact; a Minnesota mill must retain a place for its flour in the formula of a baker's shop.

Minnesota Mills Need Southwestern Wheat.—In order to lower the cost of his raw material, it is absolutely essential that he should be able to step out and tap another stream of wheat, and experience has shown that for a Minnesota mill the most accessible and the most suitable stream to tap is that of the high altitude, dry land southwestern winter wheat.

The Rate Structure.—For many years prior to July 1, 1933, these dry land, high altitude southwestern wheats were available to Minnesota mills thru the Omaha and Kansas City gateways, by the payment of a freight rate which was fully compensatory to the carriers and well above the minimum prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in connection with ton mile earnings by virtue of a milling in transit privilege on such wheat at the Minnesota point. Expressed in simple terms, for many years prior to the summer of 1935 the Minnesota mill was able to draw wheat from Kansas City and ship the flour to Chicago at a total rate for the haul on both sides of this triangle which was 8c per hundredweight above the rate paid by his southwestern competitor for the shipment of flour from Kansas City to Chicago direct. Effective July 1, 1935, this arbitrary for the out of line haul was increased to 10½c per hundred, and subsequently, as a result of the general increase in freight rates effective last year, the arbitrary is now 11c per hundredweight.

While the Minnesota miller naturally is not enthusiastic over the increase in this arbitrary, that was not the most serious feature of the decision in the Grain Rate case which became effective on the date which I mentioned a moment ago, July 1, 1935. The most serious part of that decision was the announcement by the Commission of what is known as the Rate Break theory. This pronouncement forbade the granting of transit at a point from which a proportional rate was published to destination. Bear in mind this prohibition of transit at such points was applicable thruout the entire western country from Chicago to the Rocky Mountains. The purpose which the Commission undoubtedly had in mind was to eliminate transit on circuitous hauls, all for the benefit of the carriers' revenues.

The effect of this pronouncement was a

body blow to that segment of Minnesota milling located in the city of Minneapolis; for it will readily be appreciated that Minneapolis is the only point in the state of Minnesota from which there is a proportional rate published to Chicago and at which there is any milling activity. The effect of this decision was to make the cost of transportation from Kansas City to Minneapolis to Chicago 29½c per hundredweight for a Minneapolis mill, as contrasted with 25½c per hundredweight for mills located at other points in Minnesota. Or again, it has the effect for the Minneapolis mill of increasing the arbitrary over and above cost to the southwestern competitor from 8c per hundredweight to 14½c per hundredweight.

Naturally the Minneapolis mills immediately protested, and what is known as the Minneapolis Case is still in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission after a period which has lasted almost four years. Initially the Commission was adamant in its refusal to make any exception to this so-called Rate Break theory for the benefit of Minneapolis. But effective in mid-summer 1937 the Commission did grant a trial period in which transit might be restored. This trial period to expire December 1, 1938. Shortly before the expiration date, the Commission extended the life of this transit privilege until next July. But the case remains in the Commission's hands.

Opposition to the Minneapolis Case comes from two sources. The first and most important is the Interstate Commerce Commission itself, which is still reluctant to make anything which appears to be an exception to the theory of rate-making it announced as a result of the long study involved in the Grain Rate case.

Whereas the Kansas Mills at the beginning of this Case opposed the petition of the Minneapolis mills, frankly, on the ground that they didn't want the buying power of Minnesota mills in their area raising the relative price at which they were able to procure their raw material, they have now apparently changed their mind. They seem to have come to the conclusion that they would rather see

[Concluded on page 209.]



W. H. Mills, Minneapolis,
President Chamber of Commerce

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Freight Rates on Grain Should Be Adjusted

Grain & Feed Journals: Railroads have made wonderful progress through steadily increasing efficiency of management and employees, in more properly utilizing railroad facilities. They have reduced cost of operating 60% since 1921, compared with what they would be, were railroads operated as they were in the early 1920's.

Notwithstanding the great credit due railroad men, for thus keeping abreast the times, they have made a tragic failure of adjusting rates and meeting competitive conditions, thus benefiting from their operating savings. Many rates are stubbornly held so high that millions of tons of profitable business is completely abandoned to the trucker. Farmers, Merchants, Taxpayers and Railroad Owners all lose.—S. C. Masters, Kansas City, Mo.

Insists Shelling Shrinkage of Hybrid Corn Is Not Excessive

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: We wish to call attention to the article published in your journal for Feb. 22, 1939, on page 147, in which results of experiments by Mr. G. H. Stringfield of the Ohio experiment station, relative to the comparative shelling percentages of Hybrid Corn and open-pollinated corn are given.

We think there are some glaring errors in conclusions in this article, and your editorial on page 144 makes more of the errors than of the truth of the matter. Mr. Stringfield says, "Even a slight change in shelling percentage, however, gives rise to a problem in corn marketing." He says further, "Differences in moisture content lead to more error than differences in shelling percentage."

The data given, Mr. Stringfield states as indicating that most hybrid varieties in common use in his territory give lower shelling percentages than the ordinary open-pollinated varieties in use there. Then he goes on to say, "Open-pollinated varieties are by no means all the same in shelling percentage. . . . two of the varieties shown in the table, Woodburn and Cook, are representative of high shelling open-pollinated corn." In this statement Mr. Stringfield admits that his comparisons were made with two high shelling varieties and one slightly lower.

In spite of these manifestly unfair comparisons hybrids with particularly high shelling varieties of open-pollinated corn, Mr. Stringfield goes further: "The grain weight in pounds expected from 70 pounds of ears . . . shows the average value is 59.8 for the varieties and 58.6 for the hybrids." Either one of these figures is an excess of the usual 56 pounds that might be expected for ordinary corn.

Mr. Stringfield then goes further and suggests that Hybrid Corn might be worth about 2% less, on the average, than open-pollinated varieties. As a matter of fact there is no justification for any cut on corn that shells out 56 pounds or more, for 70 pounds of ears.

We feel that this article is unfair to Hybrid Corn Breeders and that your editorial gives a false idea to the Grain Dealers and others who may receive or grow hybrid corn and we feel that a correction should be made in your journal to straighten out this false impression that may have been given.—Mitchell Partnership, (Mr.) June S. Mitchell, Windfall, Ind.

Taxes Exceed Margins

Grain & Feed Journals: Many of our merchants do not realize today they are paying taxes which amount to more than their percentage of profit not so many years back. It is crazy, but nevertheless true, that our country grain dealer with all the added expense of doing business is trying to handle grain on a smaller margin per bushel than he did ten years ago.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by C. C. Barnes, Winchester, Ind.

Failed to Put On the Brakes

Grain & Feed Journals: On Feb. 18 we loaded CGW 85558 with 1230 bu. of corn. That evening, about 10:30, a westbound freight stopped on our passing track to pick it up. The engine switched to the house track to pick up the corn, and spotted it ahead of the rest of the train.

It was then to switch back onto the house track to spot a car of ties but didn't quite get off the switch in time to miss the car of corn, which had started working down the track. The car of corn sideswiped the engine breaking a steam pipe, and forcing the engineer and fireman from the cab.

The engine continued backward along the full length of the house track and crashed the car of ties into the rear end of the train, wrecking about five cars.

The jolt somehow reversed the engine, and it raced back down the house track and out onto the main line, into the car of grain, which had worked down that far, and pushed the car of grain down the track about four miles where it collided head on with the eastbound passenger train. Damages: 2 lives lost, 22 injured, 2 locomotives and five cars, including the grain car, completely wrecked, and several more cars damaged.

That is somewhat near what happened, but it cannot be listed under "Cars Seen Leaking in Transit," because that car can never bother anyone any more.—The Cox Grain Co., Tennant, Ia., by Bernard A. TePaske.

Government Must Withdraw from Private Business

Excerpts from address by Pres. Walter Albright before Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

It is pleasing to report that the Association is stronger in every respect at this milestone than it has been for several years.

The farmers do not like agricultural control. In spite of all of the plans and all of the billions of dollars the government has showered upon agriculture, farm income is still below that of the 1920's.

The Northwest spring wheat region is still being penalized for a national wheat surplus for which we are in no wise responsible.

The present method of rating all wheat as wheat is economically absurd as well as grossly unfair to the producers of spring wheat.

The government must withdraw from all activities which place it in competition with private business. It still is an important factor in the grain trade, in spite of the costly lesson left by the ill-starred Federal Farm Board. Today it has nominal title to a vast supply of corn and a substantial quantity of wheat. There is danger that it may again become the largest single owner of grain, as it was in the Farm Board days. It was responsible then for the

decline of wheat prices to the lowest levels in history.

The handling charge that an elevator receives for taking in and loading out special bin grain or grain that will be used either for loan purposes or for insurance purposes is not enough. In Minnesota and South Dakota the charge is fixed at three cents; Montana four cents; and North Dakota two cents. This state should be entitled to at least a three-cent handling charge. Legislation should be introduced to this effect.

Procedure on Grain Unfit for Human Consumption

As to the several cars at the Kansas City market reported in last number as being designated "unfit for human consumption," such an opinion has been rendered in the case of only one car of wheat in the Kansas City market in the two weeks, excepting that five or six cars of wheat have arrived in the Kansas City market during that period on which an opinion had been previously rendered at another southwestern market that such wheat was not considered fit for mixing with bread grain.

Also, the damaged kernel content in the cars of wheat above referred to ranged from 22% to 94%, and in two cases where the damaged kernel content was 22% the wheat bore a pungently musty odor. The wheat in all other cars involved contained from 40 to 94% damaged kernels.

R. T. Miles is not the final dictator as alleged; but there is an opportunity to appeal to the Food and Drug Administration. In doubtful cases the Grain Division submits samples to its milling and baking laboratory.

Edward C. Parker, in charge of the grain division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, explains as follows the co-operation between the grain division and the food administration:

"A plan was worked out whereby the Food and Drug Administration issued authorizations to Federal Grain Supervisors engaged in administering the Grain Standards Act to act as agents of the Food and Drug Administration in matters affecting grain adulteration and misbranding. The plan was submitted to the principal grain trade organizations of the country and 30 of them have subscribed to it and are now parties to it. In addition the organized trade assumed certain responsibilities by way of membership control to discourage unethical and illegal practices in this field.

"The plan has been in operation for nearly 15 years and although the number of cars on which notice has been given has not in the aggregate been very large, the service which we are rendering has been very generally accepted by the industry in the spirit in which it was undertaken.

"Notification of the owner or consignee is gratuitous and is a task which Federal Grain Supervision is undertaking in an effort to be helpful to the industry in a constructive way. If the owner or custodian of the grain cares to disregard the notice the only alternative which we have is to refer the facts to the Food and Drug Administration for such action as it may decide to recommend by way of seizure proceedings or criminal prosecution.

"At no time has our Chicago office sought to bar from mixing channels any carlots of grain which were not distinctly unsuited for mixing with grain of higher quality. There has been no change in our method of procedure and recent expressions on the subject from certain markets indicate that some shippers and receivers have not heretofore encountered the operation of the plan. This fact alone suggests that its operation has not been unduly severe and we who are engaged in the undertaking feel that it has been efficiently handled. Moreover, I believe that this feeling is shared by the grain industry in general."

Most C. C. C. wheat loans will mature in April.

Ohio Association Asks Laws Regulating Itinerants

The 24th annual convention of The Farmers' Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio was held Feb. 21 and 22 at the Hotel Waldorf, Toledo. A new high attendance was recorded with 495 registered by representatives of the Ohio Dept., Mill Mutuals, who were in charge of the registration.

PRES. C. B. GEORGE, McComb, presided at the opening session, and after invocation by L. R. Forsyth, Rawson, A. C. Hoffman, pres. Toledo Board of Trade, extended a most hearty welcome to the delegates and invited the ass'n to return in 1940. Leon Grove, Avery, responded.

PRES. GEORGE in his annual address set forth that farming and the operation of farmer elevators constitutes the greatest industry on earth, and advocated better business methods and business-like policy in handling book accounts.

PRES. GEORGE appointed a resolutions committee as follows: Wm. Bricker, Oak Harbor; C. W. Palmer, Defiance; and Oral Cole, Xenia; and further instructed them to work with Sec'y Chas. Latchaw on the proposition of permitting the sale of coal to schools.

SEC'Y LATCHAW informed the delegates of the illness of Al Ward, who is confined in the Fostoria Hospital and suggested a shower of post cards and letters. He also asked support of the ass'n at the hearing at Columbus on Senate bill 86 exempting manlifts from the elevator code.

J. W. HUNTINGTON, Columbus, outlining pending legislation affecting the grain trade, explained the provisions of Senate Bill 86 providing for the exemption of manlifts in elevators from the elevator code; House Bill 493 and Senate Bill 178 regulating itinerant merchants; and the state wage and hour bill, the provisions from which he recommended elevators be exempt.

Monday Afternoon Session

A. M. PATZER, Grove City, in discussing "Plan Plus Push," recommended the systematic planning of purchasing, handling, selling, and accounting on sidelines and urged personal enthusiasm, personal contact, proper advertising and whole-hearted interest, in the merchandising of side lines.

B. A. WALLACE, Ohio State University, displayed charts showing the growth of farmer elevator business, and advocated a broad educational program to stockholders, patrons and the community on the accomplishments of each elevator.

JOHN E. BROWN, pres. Louisville Bank for Co-ops, outlined the facilities and services offered by his bank, and urged the formation of a definite credit policy, a good record system, comprehensive audit, and maintenance of a merchantable inventory.

WM. C. HORN, Fostoria, discussed methods of handling the credit problem. He advocated that all sales under \$10.00 be on a cash basis and all credit accounts covered by a 90 day note at 6% interest, and that accounts requiring a longer term be handled by production credit loans to the farmer. He suggested a 2% discount on cash sales and urged the prompt collection of notes thru an outside collection service.

A. L. BIBBINS, Buffalo, in his talk on "Modern Merchandising," stated that a well informed patron is the back bone of any successful enterprise, and that elevators must operate as service agencies.

S. C. MICHELFELDER, pastor of the Courthouse Lutheran Church, Toledo, recited his experiences and observations on a recent trip thru the European countries. He stated that there is no hope for Germany and that America is the last frontier of freedom.

The Banquet

The annual banquet, which was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Secor, was attended by 640 delegates and their ladies, who enjoyed the excellent dinner. A fine program of music and entertainment was furnished by the Toledo Board of Trade. After the banquet, the party moved to the ball room of the Hotel Waldorf, where as guests of the Toledo Board of Trade and supply firms, the delegates and ladies danced until the wee small hours. Buffet lunch was served thruout the evening and taps were wide open.

Wednesday Morning Session

The third session was presided over by vice pres. A. M. Patzer, Grove City.

WM. KEMMER, Hamler, chairman of the traffic committee, in discussing transportation problems, stated that the railroads must meet truck competition. He advocated a reduction in rate differential between groups and thought that the differential between zones should not exceed one cent. He also believed that a reduction to \$3.00 for stop off charge on feed cars would take much of the business from the trucks.

WILBUR CLEMENS, Defiance, told of the experience of his company in handling petroleum products. A bulk plant and a filling station netted the company \$4500.00 and in addition brought in many prospects for other side lines handled.

I. T. KENDALL, Deshler, in discussing the proper grading and discounting of corn, said that the moisture tester has made money for the farmer, insuring him full value for good quality and properly kept corn, and also protects the elevator from loss on grade. He advocated the use of an electric tester and the testing of every load.

Discussion revealed that corn from machine pickers carried as high as 3 pounds per 100 of husks.

R. J. KUCKLICK, Cleveland, traced the development of soy beans in the U. S. and urged that farmers get behind the soybean program.

ALFRED P. EIER, Nevada, talked on the value of trained elevator help in sales promotion. He told of a truck driver transferred to their feed dept., who thru interest in his job and application has increased their grinding business 300% and doubled their feed sales. "It has worked out better with us," said Mr. Eier, "to explain the merits of our products, and then let the farmer do the buying."

W. F. RUSSOW, Fort Wayne, discussing Seed Sales, advised the managers to keep records of sales of all seed to each farmer in order to check the following year, and better anticipate his seed requirements. He also advised keeping posted on best varieties and new developments, and passing the information on to the farmer patrons. "A seed display is a silent salesman," he said, "and if set up early in your elevator, will result in increased sales well in advance of the last minute rush."

ROBERT THAYER, Oak Harbor, traced the development of hybrid corn and advised the managers to watch closely the adaptability of hybrid seed by checking with the experimental station. Delegates reported rumors of discounts to be applied on hybrid corn but no foundation for the rumors could be found.

Resolutions Adopted

The resolutions committee presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Ass'n Efficiency

WHEREAS there has been in the past some advocacy of a plan to discontinue the Ohio Farmer Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, and whereas we believe that this Association has rendered

a great service to the farmers and to the Association of which they are members which cannot be obtained from any other source, therefore be it

Resolved that we go on record as favoring its continuance and strive to make it more efficient in its functions of assistance and encouragement.

Manlifts

WHEREAS the present requirements of State Authorities with reference to the operation of man lifts and small freight elevators in grain elevators work a needless hardship and expense to members of our Association, therefore, be it resolved that we go on record as requesting the State Legislature to pass Senate Bill No. 96 which will permit a different classification by State Authorities.

Itinerant Trucks

WHEREAS S. B. 178 and H. B. 493 would define, regulate and license itinerant merchants and would require itinerant merchants to obtain and carry motor vehicle liability and property damage, Resolved that we go on record requesting the Legislature to pass same.

Ass'n Cooperation

WHEREAS there has arisen a condition, which unfortunately, affects all of the cooperative Associations of this State, and whereas these conditions, if permitted to continue will be likely to create hostile factions within the group which is made up of these Associations and which if not curbed would inevitably lead to disruption of our central organization, therefore, Be it resolved that those responsible for this condition, get together and cooperate fully and whole-heartedly for the betterment of the Cooperative movement.

OFFICERS ELECTED were Pres. A. G. Patzer, Grove City; 1st V. P., A. P. Eier, Nevada; 2nd V. P., I. T. Kendall, Deshler; Directors, 3 years, C. W. Palmer, Defiance; George Grover, Rising Sun; and O. J. Weiker, Upper Sandusky.

Convention Notes

Sidney Grain Mch. Co. exhibited a motor driven feed mixer and elevator supplies. Carl F. Berger and S. D. Peoples were in charge.

The Ohio Dept. Mill Mutuals was represented by J. W. Huntington, R. S. Castle, Le Roy Neal, G. N. Arnold, J. G. Svehla, and W. J. Bentz.

Bob Crawford was on hand with Oyster Shell Products cigars. Nitrogen Co. displayed inoculants. O. W. Randolph returned from Florida for the party.

Buffalo receivers were represented by M. R. Maney, S. M. Ratcliff, F. E. Smith, Ray Wintermeyer, and Geo. B. Wood of the Wood Grain Corp.

The Allied Mills were represented by Cliff D. Carpenter, E. T. Dickey, Ben H. Focht, W. B. Krueck, all of Ft. Wayne, and Don and G. S. Tawney of Leipsic.

Agrol Plant to Close

After sinking \$600,000 in operating the plant at Atchison, Kan., to demonstrate that waste farm products and surplus crops could be distilled into alcohol and sold in mixture with gasoline as motor fuel the Chemical Foundation has decided to close the plant.

Many motorists were persuaded to try the Agrol mix, but repeat orders at the price charged were not forthcoming. The cost of distillation was too high.

Harry M. Giles Passes On

H. M. Giles, 65, president of Millers National Insurance Co., passed away at his home in Wilmette, Ill., Feb. 24, after an acute illness resulting from a stroke on Jan. 22.

Mr. Giles was born Feb. 15, 1874, at Rockford, Ill. His entire business life was devoted to the Millers National Insurance Co. He entered the company's employ in 1895 and continued except for a period of service in the Navy during the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Giles was well-known in the Minneapolis area where he managed his company's Northwest Department from 1906 until he came to Chicago as secretary in 1932. In 1935 he succeeded the late Franklin S. Danforth as President. He was a director of Millers National since 1931.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Norborne, Mo., Mar. 1.—The growing wheat looks very good in this locality.—B. F. Knipschild & Bros.

Wichita, Kan., Mar. 2.—We have just had a very fine wheat snow in this territory and there could be some building.—Star Engineering Co.

Devils Lake, N. D.—With a wet favorable spring, many farmers will not pay any attention to AAA allotments in their wheat planting, but if it is dry, acreage will be materially cut.

Sacramento, Cal., Mar. 1.—With no rain in sight despite three weeks of rainless days in the usual season for wet weather, the Sacramento valley was revealed as having its driest year since 1876.—W. H. B.

Winchester, Ind., Mar. 4.—Wheat is beginning to look better. Farmers are planning to put out a fair acreage of oats if they can find the seed. The better farmers are going to plant two or three times the number of acres of corn allowed them by the Conservation Department.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v.-p.

Chico, Cal.—Walter Stile, agricultural commissioner, said that tho no material damage has resulted yet from the lack of moisture, if rain does not come within a very short time the grain crops will begin to dry up. Seasonal rainfall has been far short of normal. Nine and a half inches to date compared with 31½ inches at this time last year.—W. H. B.

Sacramento, Cal.—Barley crop conditions are becoming especially critical in the Sacramento Valley which usually produces about one-half of the California outturn and the bulk of the local malting supplies. Lack of rain, north winds and heavy frosts have rapidly depleted remaining moisture reserves. Early seeded fields are turning yellow while late seeded fields were germinating poorly.—W. H. B.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 28.—This Southwest moisture fall, like the March snow of 1931, came at an opportune time with each half-inch moisture worth one full inch, then in 1931, the crop showed good in the Spring but because submoisture shortage started deterioration around April 25, but heavy rains on May 9th and 10th sent it into bumper yields.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 25.—With ample supply of moisture, conditions are ideal to start spring work. Wheat looks good, however it will take a period of warm weather to determine how the plant will respond to growing temperatures. We are now in the season when crop scares from the winter wheat belt can be expected; the crop for several weeks now has been subjected to rapid changes in temperature.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

FAY CURRENT, manager of the Danville, Ill., office of Lowell Hoyt & Co., uses yellow "sight-saver" chalk to mark up the fluctuations of the grain market on the big black board (actually a dark green board) in his office.

Less contrasty than white, less glaring in its reflection of light, the yellow figures show up better and are much more easily read than when white chalk was used.

* * * * *

GEORGE C. ARNOLD, who runs the elevator at Oakwood, Ill., claims it takes darn good ear corn to shell out 56 pounds to the bushel if the corn is picked by machines. This is particularly true if the corn is dry at picking time, and the shucks are what Arnold calls "wooly."

On several occasions Arnold has weighed out a bushel of ear corn at the customary Illinois weights, then picked off the shucks in that bushel and weighed them separately on a small hand scale. He has found these shucks will weigh from two to three pounds per bushel.

Instructions for Weighing Grain

The following instructions have been adopted by the Toledo Board of Trade for the guidance and information of the Weighing Department and members. The word "Grain" shall be construed to be grain of all kinds and soybeans.

It shall be the duty of owners and operators to keep their scales clean and attachments in good repair at their own expense, and have periodic inspections by competent scale experts satisfactory to the supervisor of weights and the weighing com'te.

Proposed new weighing equipment and the installation of same shall be in accord with the recommendations of the U. S. Bureau of Standards and must be approved by the Toledo Board of Trade before installation.

The supervisor of weights may request the board of directors to suspend the issuance of certificates of weight of any plant or scale, when in his judgment, such a course may appear to be necessary, or he may request the board of directors to suspend the issuance of certificates of weight at any plant or scale until the owner dispenses with the services of a weighman whose weights are unreliable.

It shall be the duty of every elevator operator

to clean thoroughly the unloading pits and the floor adjacent to such pits of any of the contents of said car that may have lodged there and deliver such contents to the scale to be weighed and credited to said car.

All cars when unloaded must be thoroughly clean and free of grain.

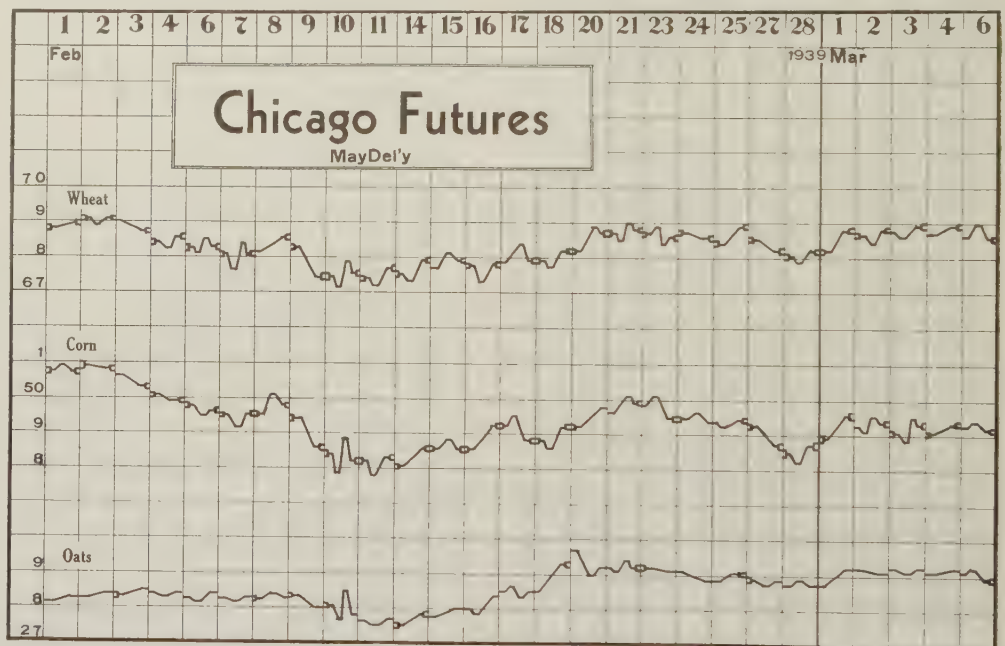
The contents of each car shall be weighed in as few drafts as the scale in use will permit.

Received or transferred grain shall not be cleaned or blown before weighing, nor shall it be subjected to such handling as will cause loss in weight. This prohibition shall also apply to outbound shipments after weighing.

Official certificate of weight shall bear the name or imprint of the Toledo Board of Trade, and any other form or imitation shall not be used or permitted.

Any member, firm or corporation of this Association receiving weight certificates, inspection certificates, or samples not belonging to them shall return promptly such certificates or samples to the secretary's office, in order to facilitate delivery to the rightful owner.

It is required that elevator report sheets be in the secretary's office within twenty-four (24) hours, or next business day, after the car has been loaded or unloaded.



Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Feb. 23		Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7
Chicago	High	Low	80½	62¼	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Winnipeg			79½	59¾	62½	62½	62½	62	62	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½
Liverpool*					62	62½	62	61¾	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Kansas City			69	58¾	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Minneapolis			75½	64¾	71½	71	71½	70¾	70½	71½	71	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Duluth, durum			66¾	55½	62½	62½	63	62¾	62½	63	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Milwaukee			79½	63¾	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Chicago			60¼	47½	49¾	49¾	49¾	48½	48½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49
Kansas City			51½	44	46¾	46½	46½	45½	45½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	45½
Milwaukee			58¾	47½	49½	49½	49½	48¾	48½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Chicago			30½	21½	29½	28½	29	28½	28¾	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	28½	29
Winnipeg			33½	27½	29½	29½	29¾	29	29	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29	29½
Minneapolis			27¾	22¾	26½	26	26½	26	25½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26	26½
Milwaukee			30¾	25	29½	28½	29½	28½	28¾	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29	29½
Chicago			53½	41½	45¾	45	45¾	45¾	45½	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Minneapolis			44½	36½	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Winnipeg			47½	39½	43¾	43¾	43¾	43	43	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾
Duluth			47	40½	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Minneapolis			37	31½	32¾	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Winnipeg			44½	34¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½	37¾	38	38½	38	38	37¾	37¾
Chicago			84½	68½	82	82	82½	81¾	82	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	84

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Portland, Ore.—Portland's exports for February, according to Merchants' Exchange, consisted of 1,912,791 bus. of wheat valued at \$974,227; 122,038 barrels of flour, valued at \$316,731.—F.K.H.

Stockton, Cal.—The Helene Kulukundis of the fleet of the Greek firm Atlanticos Steamship Co. loaded what is considered a record cargo of barley in excess of 10,000 tons for England.—W. H. B.

San Francisco, Cal.—Several charters have been fixed for Dreyfus & Co. to load wheat cargoes from the Columbia River, Puget Sound and British Columbia for Vladivostok this month.—W. H. B.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 4.—Country movement of corn, as well as other grains, is very light. While wet weather could possibly have a little something to do with it, the primary reason is price. Marketing corn through the sealing route is of course the most profitable.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 25.—We are having a little inquiry for seed oats. No matter what happens we just can't have an oats crop this coming year, as the majority of our farmers will sow their own oats and we don't believe that any of them will germinate more than 50 per cent.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v. p.

Portland, Ore.—The British steamer Daleby loaded the first of a full cargo of wheat from Puget Sound for Vladivostok, under charter to Louis Dreyfus & Co. The second cargo will be carried by British steamer Clarissa Radcliffe. She will load both at Tacoma and Seattle. The two ships lift a total of 15,000 tons of wheat for the Siberian port.—F.K.H.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 25.—Country movement of corn continues to be very light. The holding attitude of growers not qualified for the loan has shown little change from what it has been all season. Country feeders continue to pay better prices for corn than can be realized from terminal markets. The slow consumptive demand is largely the result of the mild weather and the uncertainty as to the effect of the loan program on corn prices later in the season. It is going to be quite a problem to handle this sealed corn from Aug. 1 to husking time.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 2.—Canadian wheat in store was reported as 148,787,720 bus., compared with 151,632,711 bus. for the preceding week and 47,547,504 bus. for the week ending Feb. 25, 1938. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Feb. 24, 1939, amounted to 547,987 bus., an increase of 234,935 bus. from the preceding week when 313,052 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 713,604 bus. Marketings for the 30 weeks ending Feb. 24, 1939, and the same period in 1938, 261,106,956 and 106,254,678 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Barley Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	4,002	5,865	.....	.....
Chicago	956,000	738,000	197,000	221,000
Duluth	66,706	644,645	92,131	221,313
Ft. William	200,594	219,665	121,682	29,520
Ft. Worth	1,600	3,200	.....	.....
Indianapolis	6,000	10,500	.....	1,500
Kansas City	17,600	14,400	4,800	70,500
Milwaukee	1,394,920	2,309,960	597,975	683,400
Minneapolis	1,677,900	2,757,060	2,128,400	2,331,510
Omaha	32,000	1,600	84,400	22,635
Peoria	147,000	249,620	100,000	154,000
Philadelphia	2,757	31,820	2,363	56,151
Seattle	11,200	17,600	.....	.....
Superior	50,692	521,608	42,916	247,000
Toledo	8,400	9,800	30,000	3,635
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	.....

Duluth, Minn.—The amount railed out during February reached only 147,930 bus., compared with 610,575 bus. moved out in the corresponding month in 1938.—F.G.C.

Export Sales of Wheat

Sales of wheat and flour for export totaled approximately 86,900,000 bus. from July 1, 1938, to Feb. 20, of which about 66,000,000 bus. has been exported, the Marketing and Marketing Agreements Division of the Department of Agriculture announced.

Approximately 62,600,000 bus. of sales has been assisted by the Federal export program. Sales of wheat represent about 83 per cent, and sales of flour, about 17 per cent. The sales of wheat by the F.S.C.C. have totaled about 51,600,000 bus., and an indemnity has been paid on the export of about 10,960,000 bus. of wheat in the form of flour. Sales included approximately 640,000 bus. of wheat and wheat products to the American Red Cross and other American relief agencies for export to Spain and China.

About 7,100,000 bus. of wheat eligible for 1938 loan was bought from farmers at the loan rate.

With only a part of the deliveries on sales completed, the average loss between the purchase and sales of wheat, including storage charges, and the indemnity on flour for export, is estimated at approximately 25 cents per bushel up to Feb. 20, 1939.

Sacramento, Cal.—Airplane seeding of wheat is being brought to a close in the Tulare Lake area. Some 35,000 acres in the Loveland district, from which the water has been pumped, will be planted from the air.—W. H. B.

The F. C. I. C. reports that more than 117,000 farmers in 31 states have paid for policies with nearly 3,666,000 bus. of wheat being paid in premiums for policies. The taking of applications from growers of spring wheat closed March 1, with approximately 75,000 growers having applied for policies.

Oats Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	64,470	54,235	.....	.....
Boston	10,400	13,600	.....	.....
Chicago	1,752,000	1,066,000	1,556,000	1,654,000
Duluth	130,469	258,497	2,687	1,500
Ft. William	483,120	98,791	338,258	316,370
Ft. Worth	48,000	82,000	18,000	2,000
Indianapolis	740,000	622,000	718,000	690,000
Kansas City	150,000	176,000	132,000	176,000
Milwaukee	20,340	31,640	81,700	77,900
Minneapolis	549,000	506,970	639,000	591,870
New Orleans	.....	.....	54,763	16,927
Omaha	306,000	368,000	372,040	531,915
Peoria	203,200	242,000	199,600	296,800
Philadelphia	7,176	45,501	20,489	44,133
Seattle	50,000	50,000	.....	.....
Superior	52,639	29,949	.....	1,500
Toledo	586,805	201,600	440,765	213,350
Wichita	.....	1,500	.....	.....

Wheat Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	462,511	44,043	547,189	204,803
Boston	569,525	.....	662,827	.....
Chicago	882,000	636,000	1,086,000	1,108,000
Duluth	714,548	638,763	49,102	285,320
Ft. William	478,106	1,174,709	77,515	620,780
Ft. Worth	205,800	421,400	978,600	894,600
Galveston	.....	.....	2,441,350	4,475,260
Hutchinson	1,180,200	782,600	.....	.....
Indianapolis	87,000	123,000	54,000	195,000
Kansas City	2,483,200	2,766,400	3,392,920	2,881,165
Milwaukee	.....	3,080	25,200	121,800
Minneapolis	2,580,000	1,526,130	1,354,500	1,244,540
New Orleans	.....	.....	861,089	300,476
Omaha	798,400	879,469	695,800	712,650
Peoria	88,700	82,400	96,600	79,200
Philadelphia	453,189	334,099	471,791	476,990
Seattle	847,000	452,200	.....	.....
Superior	202,575	468,686	42,797	237,027
Toledo	423,000	495,050	336,985	429,255
Wichita	913,500	900,000	636,000	1,425,000

Trying to Abolish State Board of Appeals

BY F. G. C.

H. S. Nelson, chairman of the three man Duluth state board of grain appeals appeared before the civil administration committee of the state legislature now in session at St. Paul and stated that the Duluth grain trade was boycotting the board in an attempt to eliminate Minnesota grain inspection grades. In fact he stated that the boycott started several years ago. Ely Salyards, president of the Duluth Board of Trade stated that the boycott charge made by Mr. Nelson was without foundation, that the Board of Trade had no connection with the introduction of the bill in the legislature to abolish the Appeal Board, or that the proposal had ever been brought up before the board of directors or any action whatsoever taken on the matter by them.

He explained that ever since the grain standard act was adopted by congress, more than 20 years ago, an entirely new feature was introduced into the grain trade of the country. The act provided that the federal grading be applied to all grain moving in interstate commerce, and since nearly all the grain moving into Duluth is either from out of the state, or is shipped out of the state, federal grades must finally apply.

Therefore every receiver of grain must have a federal grade certificate upon its arrival, because when it is shipped out the same grade must apply as upon arrival, otherwise there is the chance of serious loss. This is the prime reason for the abandonment of the state board of appeals at Duluth. There is very little business for the body to handle and the intent of the author was to cut down unnecessary expense.

Corn ground during January by 11 refiners reporting to the Corn Industries Research Foundation amounted to 5,740,338 bus., against 5,966,634 bus. in January, 1938.

Corn Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	224,303	144,162	108,425	623,675
Boston	.....	1,200	.....	.....
Chicago	3,942,000	5,542,000	1,313,000	1,854,000
Duluth	480,271	1,532,369	.....	11,468
Ft. William	2,308	4,249	3,077	5,172
Ft. Worth	34,500	91,500	18,000	54,000
Galveston	.....	.....	64,963	1,528,078
Hutchinson	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,443,000	1,278,000	985,500	798,000
Kansas City	591,000	1,216,000	322,500	1,452,000
Milwaukee	513,050	151,900	50,700	275,600
Minneapolis	640,500	2,203,000	636,000	1,237,600
New Orleans	.....	.....	1,977,669	5,557,584
Omaha	435,400	966,433	462,000	1,261,939
Peoria	1,374,500	1,651,400	552,200	888,600
Philadelphia	10,191	109,657	384,449	364,479
Seattle	18,000	33,000	.....	.....
Superior	205,711	1,010,345	.....	.....
Toledo	380,800	441,000	269,740	273,405
Wichita	3,900	6,500	.....	2,600

Rye Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	100,494	113,598	.....	.....
Boston	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	81,000	260,000	80,000	186,000
Duluth	92,872	132,846	4,010	82,718
Ft. William	.....	2,927	5,012	2,078
Ft. Worth	1,500	.....	12,000	.....
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	115,714
Indianapolis	21,000	28,500	31,500	40,500
Kansas City	19,500	20,000	13,500	70,500
Milwaukee	12,735	84,900	10,040	79,065
Minneapolis	357,000	295,420	381,000	401,460
New Orleans	.....	.....	.....	8,600
Omaha	35,000	79,601	47,600	54,600
Peoria	49,200	91,200	6,400	4,000
Philadelphia	.....	1,498	80	2,000
Superior	65,393	56,844	8,000	1,500
Toledo	15,400	9,800	12,770	2,300
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....

From Abroad

Argentina's 1938-39 wheat crop is placed at 320,000,000 bus. according to the second official estimate, against only 185,000,000 bus. the preceding year.

Valetta, Malta—A corporation tax will be introduced, the wheat tax will be reduced and taxes on non-essential goods increased in a re-arrangement of Malta's financing.

Heavy declines in imports of wheat have occurred in Germany, Italy, France, and minor southern European countries. In the 5-year period from 1923-28, world imports of wheat averaged 762 million bus. annually, whereas the amount had fallen to 542 million for the crop years of 1932-37.

There is no doubt that we have harvested a very large crop of wheat and if the south comes thru as anticipated it is probable that there will be more wheat for export than the government has estimated. Some of the yields in Santa Fe can be characterized as abnormal and the growers are obtaining a very fine profit owing to having persuaded the government to pay \$7 per 100 kilos instead of \$6, which would have been a fair price.—Times of Argentina.

The Argentine Government plans to expand the grain storage facilities of that country some 47,000,000 bus. during the next three years. All of the additional storage now planned is for handling grain in bulk and is to be located at terminals. Of the new storage, some 14 million bushels capacity is at present under construction. Of the existing 415,000,000 bus. of storage in the Argentine, 317,000,000 bus. are accounted for by the railroad sheds at country shipping points where grain must be stored in sacks. Of the remaining 98,000,000 bus. of storage, most of the room is only for grain in sacks.—Acting Agricultural Attache to the American Embassy at Buenos Aires.

Bumper rice crops have been harvested this season in Burma, Siam and French Indo-China, the three large rice surplus producing countries of the Orient, according to reports received in the Department of Agriculture. These three countries normally furnish about 95 per cent of the rice entering international trade. The 1938-39 crop in Burma, the world's largest surplus producer, is placed at a record level of

about 400 million bushels of rough rice, an increase of about 18 per cent over the 340 million bushels harvested last year.

Washington News

Bills extending the life of the C. C. C. and R. F. C. have been passed and approved by the president.

Washington, D. C.—Rep. Boykin of Alabama has introduced a bill completely re-drafting the plant quarantine act, limiting importations for propagation only.

Senator Truman of Missouri said Mar. 3 that the farm act was apparently not working successfully. The failure may be due to the law or its administration, he stated, but the fact remains that the income of the farmer has not materially increased.

A Domestic Allotment bill has been introduced by Senator Lee of Oklahoma requiring home consumers to pay on the basis of 20c per pound for cotton and \$1.25 per bushel for wheat to the farmer, the producer to receive the world price for the percentage exported.

Administrator Elmer F. Andrews of the Wage Hour law has made an interpretation to allow a 56-hour work week for limited periods, where annual wage or work guaranties are made. Employers seeking exemptions from overtime sections of the law, by a 2,000 hour contract with a union must make such guaranties, according to Andrew's ruling.

Washington, D. C.—Two bills, H. R. 3366 and H. R. 3839 are pending in the lower house of Congress designed to prohibit the movement in interstate and foreign commerce of screenings containing viable noxious weed seeds. If ground or crushed the offending seeds would cause no trouble for U. S. farmers, but different ass'ns of farmers' elevators are objecting to the importations.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reports spending \$295,725,294, including benefit payments to farmers, during the seven months ending Feb. 1. Included are \$118,524,646 in price adjustment payments to cotton farmers on their 1937 crop; \$28,427,189 to sugar cane and beet growers; \$35,398,109 in soil conservation payments for 1937, and \$98,862,751 in similar 1938 payments.

Fond du Lac Equity Builds Combination Elevator

Agriculture around Fond du Lac, at the southern tip of Lake Winnebago, in Fond du Lac County, Wis., is highly diversified. Farmers feed dairy cattle, poultry, and hogs, and traffic in agricultural commodities is heavy at this city, where eight lines of the Chicago & North Western, and Milwaukee railroads meet to carry farm production and farm needs in every direction.

Modern farm production methods in Fond du Lac County have been matched by the new combination elevator, feed grinding and mixing plant, warehouse, and store of the Fond du Lac Equity Cooperative Co., dealers in grain, and purveyors of coal, flour, millfeeds, and farm supplies. It was designed and built by the T. E. Ibberson Co. around the need of the Equity for speedy, convenient operation, with a minimum of waste motion. The new plant which has been doing a thriving business from the day of opening consists of a large store and merchandise display room at one end of a long warehouse, and an elevator and feed mill at the other end. Along the entire length runs a loading dock, covered by a canopy.

Built as a single unit, the entire plant rests on a heavy, reinforced concrete foundation. The outside of the cribbed and frame structure is covered with galvanized iron; all interiors are finished in white enamel.

The display room is fitted with display racks, shelving, store fixtures, and other facilities, and has large show windows facing the scale deck. The inside of the display room is finished with natural wall-board, varnished and stained.

One corner of the display room is walled off to make a private office for the manager and the records and bookkeeping supplies and equipment. The beam of the 10-ton truck scale is located in this private office.

Dormant scales are found in the display room and in the warehouse, where retailing is done. The one-story warehouse, where stocks of feeds and feed ingredients are stored in long rows, separated by aisles, has a separate room designed and made rat and mouse proof especially for storing flour.

The elevator, feed mill and feed mixing plant



New Store, Warehouse, Elevator and Feed Mill of Fond du Lac Equity Cooperative Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.
[See facing page.]

has two legs. One of these is used for receiving grain, and transferring it from bin to bin, or from bins to garner over machines. The other handles ground feeds to and from the feed mixer. Both legs are fitted with Calumet buckets.

This building has both truck load and car-load facilities for receiving grain. Grain is stored in several of the plant's 16 bins, which are also used for handling ground feeds before sacking. Ibberson dust-proof spouting and fittings to and from bins help keep the plant clean. Dust proof fittings are used also on the starters for the Fairbanks-Morse inclosed motors that operate the legs, and the feed grinding and mixing machinery.

Grinding is done with a Strong-Scott pneumatic, double-plate attrition mill, with two 25 h.p., direct-connected motors. A new type Strong-Scott feed scalper and a one-ton Strong-Scott horizontal feed mixer are also operated in the mill building. Ear corn is passed thru a Speed King cob crusher before being finally ground thru the attrition mill.

The Fond du Lac Equity Cooperative Co. was organized in 1920 by S. A. Fisher. His two sons, F. W. and J. A. Fisher, are the local managers today. The new and modern plant, capable of meeting every demand of today's farmers, climaxes 18 years of successful, efficient service to the farm trade.

Private Agencies to Be Used in Distribution

In a few weeks the A. A. A. will announce a new method of distributing surplus commodities thru private agencies by means of two kinds of trading stamps.

These food relief tickets, scrip or stamps, as the case may be, would be distributed by the WPA or one of its allied agencies, and could be used by persons on relief in exchange at grocery stores for specified foods, of definite nutritive value, of which burdensome surpluses exist. The food tickets or scrip would be placed in the hands of needy people, social security clients, or unemployed persons by the proper state, federal, or local agencies.

The tickets, or stamps, would be redeemed from the merchants by the government.

Fire! Fire!! Will You Help?

"Fire is one destructive force over which man has practically absolute control. To control fire and prevent devastation may cost a little of time, a little of effort, a little of care, but that little may save a life, a home, a town, or a city. No investment can bring greater return and each of us has a talent to invest."

—George W. Elliott.

Short Weights on Sealed Corn

Many grain dealers thruout the Corn Belt will sympathize with Kenton Garrison, who runs the Garrison Grain Co. at Earl Park, Ind. Mr. Garrison handled 13 carloads of sealed corn for the Commodity Credit Corporation last fall, an amount totaling 24,281 bushels.

He kept careful, individual records of the receipts of sealed corn, and advised the local office of the county agent of deliveries on loans, buying and paying for overages himself, and promptly settling with the farmers for these overages.

Mr. Garrison has a love for accurate, detailed records. His records on the sealed corn shipments also included calculated statements on which loadings and storage were recorded, showing the car number in which the sealed corn was loaded, the loading date, the number of bushels from each farmer that was included in the car, along with the names of the farmers, the local grade of each farmer's grain, the amount of the elevator's handling charge at 2c a bushel, the date the corn was delivered to the elevator, the number of days it was held in storage, the amount of storage at 1/20th cent a day, and the total amount of money due the elevator for handling and storing each lot of sealed corn that went into the car. In addition, Mr. Garrison kept samples of the corn, and still has them on hand.

Mr. Garrison did not get very much storage out of the sealed corn, he says. In most cases, about 20 days after receipt of the corn, he received instructions to ship it to Chicago, for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"After a car was shipped," says Mr. Garrison, "it might just as well have fallen in a river somewhere for all we knew about it. No word reached us about unloading weights, or elevators to which it was delivered, until three months after shipment, when we received Commodity Credit Corporation checks for our handling and storing fees. Then, and then only, did we discover that each of these cars ran uniformly from 10 to 14 bushels short of our loading weights.

"The Commodity Credit Corporation allowed only 150 pounds per car natural shrink, or variation between scales. When we compared the returns we received with our computations of the amount due us, we found that we were 160 bushels and 10 pounds short on the 13 cars, over the 150 pounds allowed variation per car. This shortage was taken out of our handling and storing fees, at the full market value of the corn.

"The peculiar thing about this is that for 10 years our shipments to terminal markets have consistently shown an overage of two or three bushels over our loading weights. Our loading is done thru a 40,000 pound Howe hopper scale,

set in concrete, in a concrete elevator. The slight overage is due to the grain in suspension when the valve on the scale garner bin is closed between drafts.

"The conviction that our scales were right is supported by the fact that on shipments of our own grain made about the same time, the outturn weights continued to show this two to three bushels per car over run. But if this were not sufficient evidence there still remains the fact that three cars of the Commodity Credit Corporation corn were weighed on our truck scale and run direct into cars. Our Fairbanks 20-ton truck scale was installed a year ago. It is of heavy construction, with a concrete deck, and a type registering beam, and rates with the best scales this company manufactures, being guaranteed to weight its full capacity accurately with all of the weight piled on either end. The three carloads that moved directly from this scale into cars showed uniform shortages of from 10 to 14 bushels, just as did the 10 cars loaded thru our shipping scale.

"After three months it is virtually impossible to tell where the corn is. It has been shipped and so co-mingled with other corn that no re-inspections can be demanded, or weights re-checked. Each of the cars were 'clear record,' so we cannot make claim against the railroad company." (Mr. Garrison's 85,000 bushel reinforced concrete elevator is on the Big Four railroad, hardly 100 miles from Chicago.)

"We want to handle this sealed corn, of course," says Mr. Garrison. "But there is little enough in handling it. Contrary to expectations, we made very little on storage of it, since it was ordered out as soon as convenient after its receipt. We cannot afford to take shortages against our handling and storage charges in addition."

Cargill Hearings Continue

Hearings by the Commodity Exchange Administration before S. Abbott Maginnis, referee, were resumed Feb. 27 at Chicago on the charges by Cargill, Inc., that the Board of Trade had manipulated the price of September corn downward in 1937.

Thousands of pages of testimony have been taken.

Howard Ellis, counsel for the Board of Trade, objected to what he described as propaganda by Cargill, Inc., which was published in full in the Journals Feb. 22, page 175, and the referee suggested that both sides refrain from press interviews, but let the newspapers make their own reports.

Irving Goldsmith, counsel for Cargill, Inc., sought to get into the evidence press releases by the Board of Trade in January, 1939, referring to an alleged offer of compromise.

John H. MacMillan, Jr., president of Cargill, Inc., said it would have cost the company \$3,000,000 to reduce its holdings of corn in September, 1937.

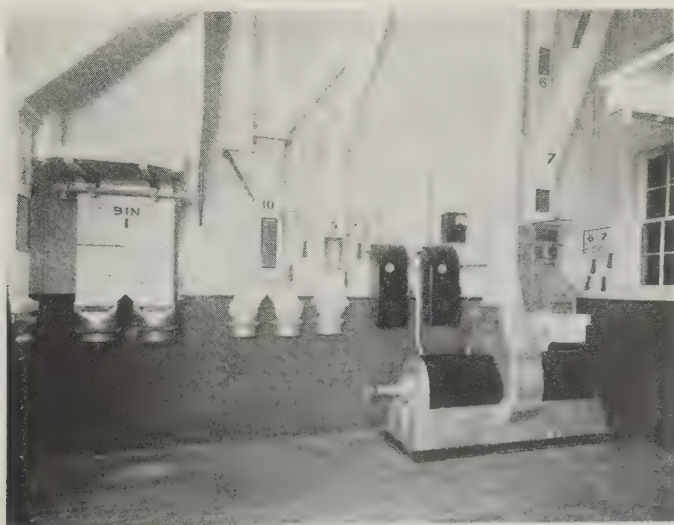
Mr. MacMillan said that his company bought 600,000 bushels of Texas and Oklahoma corn in the period, Sept. 17 to 24, 1937, at premiums over the Chicago price. He denied that the operation was unusual for a company the size of Cargill.

Mr. MacMillan said members of the business conduct com'te violated rules by ruling on the September deal while they or their customers themselves had an interest in that future.

Theft of Motors on Coal Conveyors Outdoors

Thieves are systematically going thru towns having portable coal conveyors in use and removing the motors to be shipped out of town.

Theft of these motors, which are valuable, should be prevented in some manner, as by having them welded to the frame of the conveyor.



Feed Sacking Spouts and Attrition Mill in New Plant of Fond du Lac Equity Cooperative Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.
[See facing page.]

Proposed Storage Law Roils Minnesota Dealers

Legislation detrimental to their business, and needed legislation to right some of the wrongs which have been cast upon country elevators, added considerable fighting spirit to the 1047 who attended the 32d annual meeting of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n held in Minneapolis, Feb. 21, 22, 23.

PRES. OSCAR OLSON, Truman, opened the meeting and presented Rev. L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains, Ill., pres. Farmers Nat'l Grain Dealers Ass'n, who offered the invocation.

In his annual address, Pres. Olson said,

Annual Address of Pres. Olson

After nearly one-third of a century of existence of our Association, it is very gratifying to review the past; that from a humble beginning of a small number of farmers elevators with very limited capital and practically no side-lines they were able to overcome the many obstacles and develop into our present strong membership.

To stimulate interest in the Farmers Elevator Movement, the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n will sponsor a contest, together with the State Associations, and local farmers elevators for high school students, writing essays on the subject, "The Importance of the Existence and Maintenance of a Farmers Elevator in the Community," with liberal prizes for the best essays.

I am pleased to report that in the past year, our association has made a substantial growth and has expanded its services to meet the growing requirements of our members, and which has been caused by the many new regulations, both state and federal, and also by the growth of many elevator companies.

Years ago a manager was only required to know how to buy and sell a few grades of grain and to keep a few records, but the present day manager has to be a man with a good personality and has to know how to buy, grade, and process grain, also be a good collector and to know how to buy and merchandise the many side-lines.

We are much concerned about the present condition of agriculture. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the national income of agriculture decreased 17% in 1938 and the farmer is now only getting 40c of each dollar that the consumer pays for his products. Due to the pyramiding of taxes we find the spread between what the farmer purchases and what he sells gradually increasing so that he is forced to buy on a dear market and sell on a low one, which, if not remedied, soon, will force agriculture into bankruptcy.

The present laws and regulations have done everything possible to discourage the speculator from going into the market. Formerly when grain prices were low, he used to help in "carrying the load," and bolstering the market, so under present conditions, as soon as a slight surplus is produced, the bottom drops out of the market. This is plainly illustrated by the present very light receipts going into terminal markets and selling at ruinously low prices.

I wish to thank our members for the cooperation they are giving the present agriculture program of marketing in giving it a fair trial, but it is getting more obvious that if we are going to preserve the American standard of living for our farmers, we must give them a well protected home market, disposing of our surpluses to foreign countries and also putting them into industrial uses before a large surplus is allowed to accumulate, instead of putting the surplus into our "show cases" as at the present time.

I wish to thank the Western Grainmen's Association, Southern Minnesota Managers' Ass'n and the grain trade in general for their fine cooperation in working for the best interests of grain marketing. This is especially true of the help received to do away with the switching charges at Minneapolis; the aid given toward needed laws during the present session of the legislature as well as the help given us to prevent the passing of laws detrimental to our interests. This is true of the bill to reduce storage charges in half on barley, oats and rye. Believe our Association should do all in its power to defeat this bill as the present storages are very reasonable, and if they are lowered, it would mean that a great many of our elevators would discontinue to store grain rather than to take losses under reduced storage charges.

Wish to congratulate the many elevators on the progress made during the past year in giving better service to their customers and stockholders by building feed mills, putting in additional cleaning equipment, adding warehouses, putting in additional side-lines, seed treating equipment as well as providing better varieties

of seeds adapted to the local communities besides many other services.

SEC'Y A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, read his annual report from which the following is taken.

Sec'y A. F. Nelson's Report

We have just closed the best year we ever experienced in the history of the association; best from the standpoint of service rendered to our members.

Boards of Directors must recognize that they are officers of a corporation and have certain functions to perform as representatives of such a corporation.

The problem of keeping your stock in the hands of active producers as well as the growing generation is one that will ultimately and in the final analysis spell an early demise or future prosperity for your company. It is the paramount question of today. It is the big obstacle confronting our farmer owned elevators that has to be surmounted and upon failure to do so—many things may happen.

The premium rate for a fidelity bond covering a country independent elevator manager was \$1.50 per hundred, whereas a fidelity bond covering a bank clerk was only \$.30 per hundred. A study indicated that there were more acts of dishonesty among bank clerks than country elevator operators. Our group could not understand why they should be required to pay five times as much for a fidelity bond in consideration of above facts. Accordingly, this group of state association representatives went to Omaha and later met in St. Louis to consider launching a farmer elevator owned fidelity casualty company to cover their membership. After two or three days' sessions the conference terminated in accepting a contract from a large eastern casualty company, under schedule bond, covering employees of member elevators at a rate of \$.50 per hundred. Due to abnormal conditions following the war, this premium rate was changed to \$.75 per hundred, which is the rate at the present time. Competitive fidelity and casualty companies are meeting this rate but the rate for independent country elevators still remains as it was twenty years ago.

Exemption from Income Tax.—We have had very little difficulty in securing Federal Exemption from filing income tax returns for all co-operatives operating in line with exemption requirements. Nearly a third of our elevators already have such exemption.

Income Tax Refunds.—During the last few years, thousands of dollars have been refunded thru the efforts of our auditing department to co-operative elevators for erroneously paid income tax. Several companies have received individual refunds in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

Advertising.—We again desire to urge our members to do more local advertising. Your members will welcome a monthly letter from your company. This close contact will assist you to keep your patrons and members satisfied and a satisfied boosting membership helps to build your organization.

Group Meetings.—Several group meetings were held in the northern part of the state this year. Due to the Western Grainmen operating in the western part of the state and the Southern Minnesota Managers' Ass'n in the southern part of Minnesota, no attempt has been made to hold group meetings in these localities. Two joint group meetings were held with the North Dakota Ass'n on wheat loans, one in Crookston on July 21, and one in Fargo on July 22, both of which were well attended.

There are so many vital questions affecting the independent country elevators that it appears advisable to hold as many as possible of such meetings this year, especially in the Valley and the Southeastern corner, where there are no group country elevator organizations.

Cost Study.—We have engaged our accountants in a cost study. We have asked our members to cooperate by sending us their audit report for the fiscal year ended 1938 in order that it may be studied in conjunction with those of other farmer owned country elevators. It was our thought to have this survey completed by the time of our convention, but it was found that the situation required more detailed study than at first contemplated. It is our hope that when this analysis is completed, we will have something that will serve as a guide for each elevator based on average operating costs of a country elevator located in various parts of the state, operating under various economic and geographical conditions.

When solicited to sell grain to an unknown trucker, to subscribe to an advertising scheme, or to pay a fee to have your freight receipts audited—write us or call us before you close

the deal. We may have some information for you. We know of at least one manager that we saved the price of a load of corn by his calling our office. It happened in this way:

A long distance call came from an unknown station, the connection was already made, and the voice on the other end, which appeared much excited, said in effect as follows: "We have a truck out here, being loaded with corn. It is driven by Mr. ———. They want us to draw a draft on ——— for the amount." The manager was informed that we had over \$17,000 in rubber checks and protested drafts from this same individual in our office. Before the speaker's name could be ascertained, he said, "Thank you," and hung up.

Twenty-five Year Club.—At the convention last year, there was organized a Twenty-five Year Club by persons having devoted twenty-five years of service in behalf of farmer owned elevators. The first annual meeting and banquet of this group will be held this afternoon, commencing at 4:15. President John Wisdorf extends a cordial invitation to all officers, managers, and others who have devoted a quarter of a century of service in the employ of farmer owned elevators to join with them at the above mentioned time and place.

Legislature.—There are several bills pending before the present legislature in which our group is interested. Among them may be mentioned several curative acts, which have been introduced to take care of their member companies that neglected to renew their charter for another period of years. Among other pending bills may be mentioned:

S. F. 363 and H. F. 294 propose to abolish the Grain Board of Appeals in Duluth and Minneapolis Markets.

S. F. 501 and H. F. 499, which, if enacted into law, will decrease storage rates on barley, oats and rye from 1/30 of a cent per day to 1/60 of a cent per day.

H. F. 61 and S. F. 49 known as the Itinerant Merchants Bill.

There has also been a bill introduced to legalize the issuing of non-negotiable terminal warehouse receipts.

PRES. OLSON: As you know there is a bill before the House Committee which would reduce your storage charge one-half. At the present rate there is very little money in storing grain. Many will quit storing entirely, in fact, only the larger corporations will be able to make it pay at a reduced rate.

J. H. LEWIS, Kirkhoven: The same kind of a bill was before the legislature a few years ago. When this bill came up I asked our manager to go through his records and ascertain just who owned this grain he had in storage. 13% was owned by resident farmers, over 55% being owned by non-resident farmers. Information of this kind had a great deal to do with killing that bill, and I am convinced if the same type of information, from a number of elevators, is placed in the hands of the legislative committee it would be of great help in killing this new bill.

BERT MILLIGAN, Avoca: The one cent we get for storage is little enough. If this is reduced it will kill the practice. Long distance landlords are the ones who want this charge reduced as they own most of the grain in storage.

C. R. SAXON, Round Lake: Who is behind this bill, I am wondering if the terminal interests are not giving it support? I would also like to know who stands the shrinkage?

PRES. OLSON: The elevator stands the shrinkage. It must deliver the same amount of grain it received.

E. C. HILLWEG, ass't sec'y Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce: This storage law is not being supported by the terminal elevator operators. You have the whole-hearted moral support of these operators. The bill originated in the country. It is unfair, unjust and unsound, and should be defeated. The bill applies only to country elevators.

MR. MILLIGAN: We make no profit on the grain we store. It is nothing more than an accommodation.

R. W. KEELER, Chokio: As a vote getting proposition a similar bill was proposed about 10 years ago. I was a member of the committee which defeated it. The right to store grain is in the interest of the farmer, it is of little financial benefit to the elevator.

At the suggestion of Theo. Frederickson, Murdock, a vote was taken to ascertain how

many were in favor of the reduced storage rate. Needless to say no one present favored it.

The new bill permitting the issuance of non-negotiable warehouse receipts by terminal elevators, now before the legislature, was explained by Mr. Hillweg.

PRES. OLSON: An effort is being made to put the state unemployment insurance on the same basis as the federal law. We should have some expression of sentiment on this.

MR. KEELER: It is more expensive to keep the records, where less than eight are employed, than the revenue amounts to.

SEC'Y NELSON explained that salaried officers are counted as employees.

The delegates voted to repeal the state law as it varies with the Federal law.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

The increasing attendance at the convention was manifested in the attendance at this session, which was opened by Pres. Olson. Practically every seat was occupied by men who were intent on the desire to be a part of a program designed to better their business conditions.

J. H. FRAZIER, FCIC, St. Paul, gave a very informative talk on Federal Crop Insurance.

G. E. NIMMER, State Income Tax Dept., in his discourse on the state income tax law said:

In most cases, if a farmers co-operative ass'n is exempt from the federal act, it will be accorded exemption under the Minnesota act. In some cases we have had to give certain organizations closer scrutiny by reason of the fact that an exemption letter from the federal internal revenue bureau was predicated upon an earlier act such as the 1921 federal act, or the 1926 federal act.

Some co-operatives have raised the question, "Why do we have to answer 23 questions before we can find out whether we are exempt under the act or not?" Sometimes the accounting matter needed to satisfy some of the questions is not available, and it becomes necessary for the association to prepare this data. The reason for this information is that anyone charged with administering Section 5-(g) must be certain that everyone entitled to exemption gets it, and that everyone claiming it but not entitled to exemption is promptly classified as a taxpaying association.

Tuesday Night Session

This evening meeting of the officers and directors of farmers elevators, under the chairmanship of Theo. Frederickson, was an open forum for the discussion of operating problems, impending legislation, and suggestions for improving the lot of the country elevator. The high light of the meeting was the interesting explanation by J. F. Wannarka, Springfield, of the advancement of his company through several early years of trials and tribulations.

Officers Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota



H. A. Frederickson, Windom, vice-pres.; J. E. Brin, Stewartville, treas.; Oscar A. Olson, Truman, pres.; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, sec'y.

Wednesday Morning Session

Starting out with early breakfast meetings for the elevator officers and for the managers, this morning was filled with valuable discussions on many important topics.

M. J. RATH, Easton, was chairman of this well attended meeting, and introduced L. E. Riley who gave an interesting talk on Patronage, Stockholders and Future Membership. He placed particular stress on the need for improved service to attract patronage, calling attention to the fact that good roads and trucks make it possible for the farmer to haul his grain great distances, if necessary, to get the service he wants; that during the "horse and buggy days" the farmer hauled his grain to the nearest elevator and put up with any kind of service. He intimated that too many elevator men were sitting back, in smug content and with a feeling of confidence the farmer, regardless, would give them his business. On the subject of Stockholders Mr. Riley said that farmers elevators should use every effort to attract new stockholders to replace those who have moved to other sections and those that have passed on.

The Managers at Breakfast

This annual early morning get together has given the managers an excellent opportunity for the exchange of ideas and open and frank discussion of the many problems confronting them.

WALTER GREEN, Lakefield, was in charge of the meeting which followed the breakfast. General discussion was given the proposed law reducing the storage charge one-half which will go before the legislature shortly. It was the consensus of opinion that the passage of such a law would result in almost general discontinuance of storage by farmers elevators. It was brought out, too, that the law is being given strong support by non-resident landlords, who, it was revealed, are the largest users of storage space in country elevators.

A manager discussing the landlord lien law said: I have a bunch of checks in my safe now, which are being held until clear title is given the grain. I have had these checks three months. This is the safe way out, but it causes a lot of inconvenience; makes a lot of trouble; it doesn't do us any good with the public generally; in fact it makes enemies for us. If we are to be collectors for everyone why shouldn't we be given a fee for it? The fee should be made very high. We should be notified from whom we are supposed to collect, this would be a big help. Farm contracts, or any other lien should terminate at a certain date, but now it is carried over from year to year. A time should be set when there is a cut off,

and place the responsibility on the landlord, and if we are not notified within the time limit, we are relieved from any responsibility. It is now possible to buy insurance for protection and I understand it is not expensive.

W. D. FLEMMING, Minneapolis, who as sec'y of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n has been very active in gaining support for the Itinerant Merchants Law in the present Minnesota Legislature, explained the law, and stated the sponsors of the bill feel confident that if the law passes the House Committee, its chances of becoming a law were very good. From discussion which followed, it was very evident the bill has the whole-hearted support of the managers, many of whom recited their experiences in dealing with truckers.

The discussion on the suggested abolition of the State Board of Grain Appeals, indicated strong sentiment in favor of such a course, it being the belief of the majority that the Board was no longer necessary now that Federal Supervision was available, and final.

General Business Session

J. W. EVANS, Montevideo, was in charge of this session, and introduced H. W. Knipfel, St. Paul Bank for Co-operatives, whose talk on Keeping the Membership Informed was well received. In discussing the duties of the directors he said: The directors constitute the highest authority in the affairs of a co-operative association, their responsibilities, their job and their duties are very definitely implied in the term director. They are selected by the membership to direct and guard the business and must not shirk that responsibility; they cannot shift this responsibility to the manager, to other employees, or to the membership, it is THEIR job.

OTTO A. ZIMMERMAN, State Board of Grain Appeals, in defense of his department and to combat adverse legislation, presented statistics showing the need for the board. He pointed out that in a number of appeals that came before the board the shipper benefited 39.01%. He cited the board's work in establishing the fact that scabby barley was not injurious to livestock, and had won for the shipper to the extent of \$10 to \$30 a car on shipments that contained scabby barley, but not sufficient to warrant the "disgusting and damaging name of scabby."

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, discussed Proper Records and Audits, he brought out the necessity of keeping proper and accurate records, and the need for efficient, periodical audits.

CREDIT PROBLEMS were discussed by Mr. Knipfel who said in part: Earning money and carrying the earnings in receivables gives less cash with which to do business. There is a decided trend towards running on a cash or near cash basis. He urged that information be secured on the disposition and ability to pay when credit is extended, and that the secretary's minutes contain a definite policy, and that this be adhered to, stiff or liberal, as the occasion warrants.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

The S. R. O. sign was hanging out at the convening of this session. This was due to the fact the new, dynamic governor, Harold Stassen, was scheduled to give a short talk. A wire from his office, however, stating he had been ill and that his doctor advised against his appearing.

CHARLES F. McDONALD, sec'y Duluth Board of Trade, in extending a very cordial invitation to the association to hold its next meeting in his city, extolled the attractiveness of the city, its importance as a grain center and the hospitality for which Duluth has long been noted.

WALTER H. MILLS, pres. Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis and associated with General Mills, Inc., gave an inspiring talk on the wheat and milling position of the North

west, which is published elsewhere in this number.

EARL NELSON, Minneapolis, summarized the early returns from the association's survey of Minnesota farmers' elevators. Based on the reports from 65 elevators he prepared charts showing: bushels of grain handled; average trading profit per bushel; commodity sales; gross trading profit and percentage of profit in mark-up.

Thursday Morning Session

WALTER J. GREEN handled the gavel at this meeting, where the managers had their fling, and gave an energetic discussion to business conduct, development, etc.

Sidelines, of course, were given great prominence. The papers read on these subjects by managers who have been decidedly successful with some particular line, will be published in later numbers.

R. L. RHODE, Truman: Grain buying is our most important problem. The sealed corn has shut up the market, in our county are 1,500,000 bushels of corn sealed, and it will not be delivered until August. In grain buying I cannot put too much stress on the importance of efficient testing equipment. This is especially true of the testing kettle when buying barley. All know there is great variance in the test weight of barley. I favor federal supervision; if we insist we will get it. I do not believe in taking the other fellow's customers. Give good service and do not over or under grade. If we maintain our margins we will not go into the red. Keep in close touch with your commission merchant. He will give you the correct information on your grain buying problems.

G. H. HOMME, Kirkhoven, read the report of the Testing Equipment Committee of the Western Grainmen's Ass'n which was published on page 171 of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS for Feb. 22.

Being the first elevator manager to be awarded a medal for the distribution of good seed, Walter J. Green of Lakefield, gave a short summary of his work to attain this much desired goal.

Thirty-five members of the association journeyed to St. Paul to protest to the agricultural committee of the senate against the proposed legislation which would reduce country elevator storage rates one-half. This delegation pointed out to the committee that country elevators cannot make any profit, or very little, at the present rate, and that any reduction in the rate would have a tendency to force operators of these elevators to discontinue the practice of storing grain.

Final Session

After three days of untiring work, Pres. Olson called the final session to order to close up the business of the convention.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Mr. Betz. It was accepted as read.

MR. KEELER read the following resolutions which were adopted, and no set of resolutions before any convention were more carefully considered:

Resolutions Adopted

Reciprocal Trade Agreements

WHEREAS, during the past five years there has been imported through the ports of Duluth and Superior an average of nearly 21,000 tons of Canadian screenings under the trade agreement with Canada which reduced the duty on screenings from 10% to 5%; and

WHEREAS, there is danger that weed seeds in these screenings may further foul our fields to the detriment of our Northwest farmers; therefore be it

RESOLVED that we condemn the importation of grain screenings and urge that a quarantine or embargo order be issued against further importations.

Favor Private Ownership of Railroads

In a resolution on its position regarding the transportation question, the ass'n expressed conviction that "an adequate and efficient railway system is essential" to the interests of agriculture, and that these interests are best

served by private ownership of the roads, with reasonable regulation of rates and service, reasonable freedom and flexibility in the acts of railway management, and reasonable retention of competition between railroads.

Better Seed Grain

WHEREAS, we believe that the Farmers Elevators can have a great influence on the quality of seed that is used, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the management of our farmers elevators in cooperation with Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n should do whatever is in their power to secure good quality, reliable seeds, at a reasonable price for their members and also to advocate their use with a probable increase in the bushels and quality of grain handled.

State Unemployment Insurance

WHEREAS, the present state unemployment compensation law applies to all employers who employ one or more persons and

RESOLVED, that we expect our present legislature to amend our State Unemployment Compensation Act to conform to the Federal Unemployment Compensation Act and to provide for refunding all monies that have been paid by the employers of less than eight persons.

Terminal Non-Negotiable Warehouse Receipts

RESOLVED, that the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota in convention assembled strongly urge the adoption by the Legislature of the measure known as S. F. No. 672, which authorizes the issuance by terminal elevators, when requested, of non-negotiable receipts on grain offered for storage. This measure will be of inestimable value to farmers, independent, and other country grain elevators in the handling and safe-guarding of grain offered to them for storage by farmer patrons.

Protest Reduction Storage Charges

WHEREAS, there is now pending in the Legislature a bill providing for the reduction of storage charges from one cent per bushel per month to one-half cent per bushel per month on Oats, Barley, and Rye, be it

RESOLVED, that this reduction in storage charges would be most unfair to the local elevators of the State.

Protest Moisture Test

WHEREAS, at the beginning of the marketing year 1937-38 there developed a difference of 5/10% between the Duluth State and Federal moisture machines on corn moisture tests, and

WHEREAS, the State Grain Inspection Department demanded that the Federal office at Chicago send the Moisture Machine and its operator from Chicago to check the State and Federal machines at Minneapolis and Duluth, and

WHEREAS, this machine showed the Duluth Federal machine reading the moisture 5/10 too high. While the Duluth and Minneapolis State Grain Department machines were found correct and

WHEREAS, this cost the producers and shippers of corn large sums of money to the benefit of the buyers, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota in annual Convention now in session that we criticize the Federal Grain Department of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for using a machine which was incorrect.

Change Grain Screens

WHEREAS, the Federal Grain Department was set up to have uniform grades, and

WHEREAS, at Duluth all inspectors have been instructed by the Federal Supervisor to use the 5/64 inch triangular screens on all samples having 3/10% or more of wild buckwheat. At Minneapolis the percentage is .34% and on the Eastern Markets .4% of wild buckwheat when the 5/64 inch triangular screen must be used according to Federal Supervisors at these points. All supervisors operating under the Federal Grain Department, and

WHEREAS, all samples containing less than the above percentages be round hole screens are used, and

WHEREAS, the use of the triangular screen will separate out more cracked and broken wheat which goes into the dockage and constitute a loss to the shipper. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Farmers' Elevators Ass'n of Minnesota that we criticize the Federal Grain Department for tolerating .04% more wild buckwheat at Minneapolis than at Duluth and .1% more wild buckwheat at the Eastern markets than at Duluth before requiring the use of the triangular screen. This we believe is a discrimination against the Western markets.

Protest Spring Wheat Quota AAA

WHEREAS, there has never been a surplus of the hard spring wheat of the Northwest,

RESOLVED, that we emphatically protest the acreage quota that has been allotted to the Northwest Spring Wheat territory and that our belief is that the Spring wheat acreage should have been increased, not reduced.

The outgoing directors, A. F. Nelson, O. A. Olsted and T. O. Frederickson, were re-elected. At the directors meeting the following officers

were also re-elected. They are: Oscar Olson, pres.; H. A. Frederickson, Windom, vice-pres.; J. E. Brin, Stewartville, treas., and A. F. Nelson, sec'y.

The Banquet

The annual association banquet held Wednesday evening proved a huge success, the banquet hall being filled to capacity with a happy throng. Following the meal Frank Madden gave an interesting and highly entertaining talk. Other entertainment and plenty of music was furnished.

The 25 Year Club

This interesting social club which had its inception during the 1938 convention held its first annual meeting and dinner Tuesday evening. Short addresses were made by R. W. Keeler, L. E. Riley, A. F. Nelson, Chris Jensen, T. O. Frederickson, J. H. Lewis and G. W. Grant. F. S. Betz acted as toastmaster. The officers of the club are: Pres., John Wisdorf, Fulda; Sec'y, Chas. Hofstrom, Windom; Lecturer, Geo. W. Grant, Windom; Executive Committee, A. F. Nelson and T. O. Frederickson.

Exhibits

HOWE SCALE CO., full capacity grain beam with Weightograph; motor truck beam; recording beam; model of ball protected full floating platform scale.

DAY CO., Dual-Clone Dust Collector; Deflecto Ventilator; Suction Bag Cleaning Unit; hammermill spouting.

HART-CARTER CO., 2131-Carter Disc-Cylinder Separator; Special Flax Machine; Hart Air-Master Aspirator; Roscoe-Ajax Oat Huller.

J. J. GERBER SHEET METAL WORKS, Improved Dust Tight Double Distributor; spout liners.

T. E. IBBERTSON CO., photos and stereopticon views of elevators and feed mills constructed by the company.

A. E. JACOBSON MACHINE WORKS, stationary feed grinder, hammermill, with 95 hp. Ford V8 Industrial Engine.

SUPERIOR SEPARATOR CO., Superior Terminal 4 Cylinder Separator; a cut away glass front aspirator and section of a cylinder separator making possible a visual demonstration of the operation of these machines; Superior Width Grader.

SUPERIOR SCALE CO., Soweigh Grain Beam and section of under carriage of scale showing its construction.

CLELAND MFG. CO., Expert Grain Cleaner and Oat Huller.

GUSTAFSON SEED GRAIN MCHY. CO., seed treater.

R. R. HOWELL CO., Aero-Flow Truck Lift in operation; combined feed scalper and magnetic separator; attrition mill; motor; Calumet Cups; J. E. Barley Huller.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., half the lever section of a truck scale, motors and diesel power unit.

STRONG, SCOTT MFG. CO., Steinlite Moisture Tester; Combined Feeder Scalper and Magnetic Separator; Superior, Calumet and Salem Buckets; Distributing Spout, Barley Pearler and Belting.

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO., photos and plans of grain elevators and feed mills.

JACQUES SEED CO., Fargo Seed House, Interstate Seed & Grain Co., and Northrup, King & Co., field and grass seeds.

J. H. FISCH CO., photos of elevators moved and constructed by the company.

OTHER SUPPLY TRADE firms represented included: Dings Magnetic Separator Co.; Link Belt Supply Co.; Stenson Bros.; Prater Pulverizer Co.; Weller Metal Products Co.; Stenson Twine Co.

CARL YOUNGLOVE represented Younglove Construction Co.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Rogers, Ark.—Cave Springs Milling Co. recently purchased a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill.

Bentonville, Ark.—The Taylor Hatchery recently installed a one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, motor driven.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Need for a canning factory to process Arkansas rice and to distribute it prepared for the table, has been urged by Harvey C. Couch, Sr., president of the Arkansas Power & Light Co.—J. H. G.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Two rice mills will begin operations here this fall with a total capacity of 2,000 bbls. per day. One is the old Jonesboro Rice Mill, which was sold by the Standard Rice Co. and J. T. White to the Arkansas Rice Growers Ass'n, which will operate the mill. The other is the old Jonesboro Roller Mill, which has been modernized with a maximum daily output of 1,000 bbls. The roller mill was bought by Mr. White after his other mill had burned. Leading rice growers of the Jonesboro section predict that the addition of another mill in Jonesboro will accelerate the development of that section as a rice-growing country. The Arkansas Rice Growers Ass'n, which operates mills at Stuttgart and Wheatley, will announce its manager soon.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Corona, Cal.—Howard & Barnett have installed a one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, motor driven.

Willows, Cal.—Sam H. Larrabee and son, Earl, will open a custom feed milling plant here as Larrabee & Sons.—W. H. B.

Petaluma, Cal.—The warehouse operated by the Petaluma Grain & Feed Supplies Co., recently damaged by fire, is undergoing repair.—W. H. B.

San Francisco, Cal.—Wyatt H. Allen (64), veteran grain broker, died here Feb. 25 after a short illness. He was the son of the late Henry F. Allen, San Francisco grain merchant for many years.—W. H. B.

Daly City, Cal.—Robert M. Davis has opened the new Davis feed and poultry plant here, well equipped with modern feed machinery. Davis, a graduate of Cornell University, has had many years of experience in the science of poultry husbandry.—W. H. B.

Fontana, Cal.—The McAndrews Feed Co. has been purchased by J. J. Shaw, former field representative of the California Milling Co. of Los Angeles, who plans to operate the concern. Shaw is well known in Southern California, having spent 20 years in the feed milling business.—W. H. B.

Sacramento, Cal.—Labor's Nonpartisan league is sponsoring a bill introduced by Assemblyman Henry Meehan to limit the grain bag production at the San Quentin prison jute mill. L. Vernon Burke, league sec'y, said his organization believes the state prison should not be allowed to continue competition with California industry and labor.—W. H. B.

San Francisco, Cal.—Provisions of state sales tax act enabling retailers to pass the burden of tax on to the consumer were upheld by the State Supreme Court. The case was purely a test case. C. Leon de Aryan of San Diego had sued in San Diego Superior Court for recovery of 1c from Roy O. Akers, retailer, to whom he had paid the copper under protest on a 15c purchase.—W. H. B.

San Francisco, Cal.—Com'ites have been appointed to direct the annual convention of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n here April 20 to 22. General Chairman R. J. Smith will be assisted by the following sub-com'ite chairmen: finance, A. H. Ascherman; program, L. R. Hunt; entertainment, H. F. Enos; golf program, C. E. Patterson and J. B. Outsen.—W. H. B.

CANADA

Armstrong, B. C.—Inland Flour Mills installed a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with belt drive.

Calgary, Alta.—Anderson Grain & Feed Co. recently purchased a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with belt drive.

Regina, Sask.—The principle of crop insurance was endorsed unanimously by the Saskatchewan legislature recently in a resolution urging upon the Dominion government necessity for a "system of insurance against loss of crops in the prairie provinces from drouth, rust, hail, frost and other hazards," sponsored by H. K. Warren (Bengough). No details of a scheme were suggested.

Saint John, N. B.—Grain handling charges in the elevators at St. John are now reduced to half a cent a bushel. They were formerly one cent. The reduction was made as a result of the national harbors board's decision to surrender complete control of the elevators here to the railway. Control of the elevators had been divided previously, and the national harbors board had refused to reduce the rates, notwithstanding the claim of the St. John Maritime Board of Trade that American ports on the Atlantic were attracting Canadian wheat because elevator charges there were only half a cent a bushel.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The annual convention of the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held June 24 at Denver.

McClave, Colo.—Denver Alfalfa Milling Co. is letting out plans for new dehydrators here and at Kornman, duplicates of the unit which operated last season at Wiley, F. M. Wilson, president of the company, announced.

ILLINOIS

Trenton, Ill.—The Trenton Milling Co. sustained a small loss as a result of high winds Feb. 9.

Gillespie, Ill.—Fred Shelby is slated to become the new manager of the Gillespie Farmers Elevator, Co. on April 1.

Decatur, Ill.—John W. Beckum is the new manager of the Decatur Milling Co. elevator, succeeding Herschel Corman.

Lake Forest, Ill.—Preston Gants, 84, prominent in the grain business until he retired about thirty years ago, died Feb. 19.

Flanagan, Ill.—Charles Collins, former manager of the Flanagan Farmers Grain Co., died at his home in Saunemin, Ill., Feb. 26.

Wyoming, Ill.—Wyoming Milling Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, motor driven, and a corn cutter and grader.

Catlin, Ill.—The Catlin Grain Co. office and equipment was destroyed by fire Feb. 11. The company is owned by V. V. Current, Danville.

Bartonville, Ill.—Fred Newman has opened a new feed store in the Huxtable building. He will grind his own grain in the basement of the building.

Vermillion Grove, Ill.—Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. bought the Farmers Grain & Feed Co. elevator here, and took possession Mar. 1. Harry Brock-Jones continues as manager.

Cambridge, Ill.—We are planning on remodeling our elevator this spring. We will widen the driveway and install an overhead truck dump and a new sheller and cleaner.—Wm. Ringle & Co.

Rantoul, Ill.—James S. Coon, 73, in the grain business in central Illinois for many years prior to entering the banking business in LeRoy, died of pneumonia March 1 in his home in Evanston. He was the founder of the General Finance Corp. of which his son, Owen L. Coon, is chairman.

Apple River, Ill.—Biall & White have installed a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, motor driven.

Lisbon Center (Newark p. o.), Ill.—Samuel F. Johnston, 53, manager of the Lisbon Center Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator for the last 17 years, died Feb. 7 at his home following a week's illness.

Barry, Ill.—The Barry Milling & Grain Co. recently bought the Bonifield & Flick Feed Mill equipment and has taken a lease on the building now occupied by that concern. The sale of feed and custom grinding will be continued from that location.

Brothers Station (Oakwood p. o.), Ill.—Russell V. Rogers, of the Rogers Grain Co., is spending a few days in the Danville hospital, as a consequence of a throat infection that followed an attack of the flu. He will be back at his office before the end of the week.

Manlius, Ill.—The Manlius Grain & Coal Co. has made extensive improvements to its elevator, adding a shelling plant in its mill building, with a 1,000-bu. per hour Western Corn Sheller and a Western Gyrating Cleaner of equal capacity, a new leg, a new dump, and a Western Overhead Truck Lift.

Decatur, Ill.—Elevator "A," a leading division of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. corn products plant, and major storehouse for the corn used in Staley processes, passed thru the 12 months of 1933 without a single reportable accident. This spotless record is a source of pride to Safety Director Roy Collins, who wishes the same might be said of each of the company's 43 departments.

Warrenville, Ill.—The Northwestern Yeast Co., Chicago, recently enlarged its experimental facilities by adding a new experimental farm located one-half mile south of here. The company plans to carry on more detailed research work relative to the use of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam in feeding as well as to serve its feed manufacturing customers more efficiently in an advisory capacity.

Danville, Ill.—Don "Jake" Jacobs, manager of the local wire office of James E. Bennett & Co., has become a proficient announcer in the few short months he has been broadcasting the markets over WDAN, the Danville station, which uses 1500 kilocycles. "Jake" goes on the air daily (except Saturday) at 9, 9:30, 10:30, and 11:30 a. m., and 1:30 and 2:30 p. m. On Saturday the schedule is the same during the forenoon hours, but the close is broadcast at 12:45 p. m.

Paris, Ill.—The former H. & M. Supply Co. on Route 16 and the Pennsylvania Railroad, now operates under the name of Paramount Milling Co., with E. P. Huston as sole owner. Mr. Huston took over the interest of A. R. Moss last Jan. 1, changed the name and the brands accordingly. The institution's line of poultry, hog, and livestock feeds, and supplemental feeds now carry the "Paramount" brand, and a S-W cold process molasses mixer has been added to the machinery in the plant to round out production of a full line of feeds, seeds and farm supplies, in which Mr. Huston does an extensive jobbing business.

Leaf River, Ill.—L. N. Bowman has recently installed in the local Chas. Nelsen Mill a No. 30 Blue Streak grinding unit, with 40-h.p. electric motor. This new grinder, employing a triple reduction process, enables the handling of mixed loads of ear corn and oats as well as straight loads or any small grains in one operation, giving the grinder a high capacity per hour with an excellent job of grinding. A built-in magnetic separator removes any tramp iron that may have gotten into the load. Loading and unloading is done inside the plant, where a 14-ft. hopper has been installed for the purpose. Mr. Bowman has been in the grain and feed business for many years and has been especially alert in selecting the best equipment to meet the requirements of his farmer friends.

Catlin, Ill.—Rebuilding of the office of the Catlin Grain Co. is progressing rapidly and Mgr. W. Current hopes to be installed in it again before another week draws to a close. The office, built of cement block, with a wood roof and floor, was gutted in a blaze early in February that destroyed all the office furniture and fixtures and that allowed time only to save current account books. The old cement block walls and foundation are being used in the reconstruction, the Winslow Scale has been fitted with a new beam, and business is going on as usual during the rebuilding.

Filson (Arcola p. o.), Ill.—T. E. Hamman & Co., operators of elevators in Filson, Kemp and Hindsboro, have added two new partners to their firm, Clarence VanGundy of Decatur and Frank Dowling of Anderson, Ind. Mr. VanGundy, who has been working for the firm since the first of the year, will have charge of the local office. Mr. Dowling will take over the management of the Kemp elevator which has been managed by Carter Hayes for some time. Both men will move their families to Arcola. In speaking of the addition of these two men, Mr. Hamman said, "Government interference and restrictions of markets has made so many new factors in the marketing of grain that we needed assistance in handling the Filson office as well as financial assistance in order that we might give the patrons the markets and service they expect and deserve."

Springfield, Ill.—House Bill 151—truck regulation—now before the Illinois General Assembly, is a bill in the passage of which every grain dealer of the state should be vitally interested. This legislation would subject every truck using state highways to rigid inspection every six months; require that it carry public liability and property damage insurance; require the use of bills of lading or bills of sale; would limit hours of operation by one driver to 12 hours in any 24-hour period; would require painting name and address and permit number on sides of truck; and would force itinerant merchants to pay sale tax on their transactions. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n is urging its members, in support of the measure, to individually write their Representatives asking them to vote and work for passage of this bill and its companion bills. A public hearing on the bills will be held before the joint com'te on motor vehicles and roads and bridges in the House chamber at 3:00 p. m., Wednesday, Mar. 15, according to Representatives Arthur T. Broche and David Hunter, chairmen of the two com'tes. These bills were prepared by the Uniform Motor Vehicle Laws Commission.

CHICAGO NOTES

The rate of interest during March for advances on Bs/L has been set at 5% per annum by the directors of the Board of Trade.

Membership certificates on the Chicago Board of Trade remained unchanged, transfers being at \$1,600. Posted offers of memberships were at \$1,800, and highest bid at \$1,350.

Charles Van Horssen, manager of commercial feed sales for General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, will make his headquarters in Chicago in the future. There has been no change in his duties.

The following have been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Leo Potishman, Fort Worth, Tex.; Lambert Dunbar, Hongkong, China; J. Kinney Moore, Wichita, Kan.; Stephen M. Ames, New York, N. Y.

Joseph J. Rice, formerly of the investment firm of Lawrence F. Stern & Co., has become a general partner of Daniel F. Rice & Co. Mr. Rice has been identified with the banking and investment security business here for more than 30 years, and has been a member of the Board of Trade for the last 11 years.

George A. Detrick, 77, head of the private fire fighting organization of Rosenbaum Bros. in Chicago, passed away Feb. 23 while on duty at the Rosenbaum Bros. plant. He was a former Dixon, Ill., fire chief, former president of the National Firemen's Ass'n, of which he was one of the organizers, and former president of the Illinois State Firemen's Ass'n.

Frank E. Hagan, for several years past director of publicity for the Board of Trade, has resigned.

INDIANA

Fremont, Ind.—The Fremont Elvtr. Co. has installed a Sidney Mixer.

Amo, Ind.—The Amo Milling Co. is installing a Blue Streak Corn Cutter.

Yeoman, Ind.—The Yeoman Grain Co. has been dissolved as of Feb. 17.

Frankfort, Ind.—C. A. Stephenson, owner of the Frankfort Elevator, passed away recently.

Mellott, Ind.—The McCordle Grain Co. is installing a motor driven Blue Streak Twin Spiral Mixer.

Granger, Ind.—Granger Feed Mills recently installed a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill and corn crusher.

Tab, Ind.—A new hammer mill is being installed in the elevator of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.

Middleton, Ind.—Earl Walker installed a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill with direct connected 30-h.p. motor in his feed plant.

Aylesworth, Ind.—The former Hebron Co-operative Exchange elevator at this station was recently sold to Matt Heinold of Kouts.—A.E.L.

Frankton, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. is installing a motor driven Blue Streak Hammer Mill with built-in magnetic separator.

Lafayette, Ind.—Work has been started on the 340,000-bu. concrete elevator for the Ralston Purina Co. here by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co.

Valparaiso, Ind.—The Pennsy elevator owned by Brown Supply Co. has been repainted in aluminum, making an attractive appearance.—A. E. L.

Rockville, Ind.—A new ton feed mixer is being installed at the Parke County Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n plant. Fred Rose is local manager.

Montezuma, Ind.—Parke County Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n has installed a ½-ton feed mixer in its local station of which William Routien is manager.

Marion, Ind.—George Schooler, formerly manager of the B. C. Christopher & Co. office at St. Louis, is now with the soybean sales division of the Hoosier Soybean Mills.

Hoover (Logansport p. o.), Ind.—Harry Gingrich, contractor-carpenter of Adamsboro, was the successful bidder at the sale of the Hoover Elevator building and contents Feb. 15.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Newton Busenbark Grain Co. has moved its 60,000 egg per week capacity hatchery from Waveland to a combination hatchery and feed store on Green street here, half a block from the center of town.

Topeka, Ind.—Edw. A. Wolfe of Shipshewana has purchased the former Nathan Grain Co. elevator here, and will remodel immediately. This elevator has been leased and operated by Ben Levy until time of sale.—A. E. L.

Terre Coupee (New Carlisle p. o.), Ind.—The New Carlisle Grain Co. has installed at its elevator a revolving screen corn cleaner and a large truck scale. A direct motor drive on the sheller will be installed shortly.—A. E. L.

South Whitley, Ind.—Louis Mayer, president of the Mayer Grain Co., died March 1 at Linville Memorial Hospital in Columbia City after an emergency operation for gall bladder trouble. He had been in business here for 35 years.

Boston, Ind.—The Farmers Supply, Inc., incorporated, 1,000 shares common, n.p.v., to manufacture and sell live stock feed, also sell flour, grain, seed, etc. Incorporators, Wilfred B. Massie, Ruth P. Massie and Robert P. Massie.

Yoder, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain Co., Bluffton, recently installed some new equipment at its local elevator; included is an Ajax Hammer Mill with collector and metal catcher, hammer mill feeder and Kwik-Mix Mixer, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Franklin, Ind.—James M. Coble, 82, retired head of the Suckow Milling Co., millers and feed manufacturers, died Feb. 17 at the home of a daughter in Chattanooga, Tenn., where he had lived for the last three years. Mr. Coble had been actively identified with the local mill for forty years.

Indianapolis, Ind.—C. William Maibucher assumed active management of the grain department of Standard Cereals, Inc., Feb. 27. Mr. Maibucher previously operated his own business on the Indianapolis Board of Trade and has been connected with the Indianapolis market for the past 27 years.

West Lebanon, Ind.—Willis B. Combs, marketing specialist of the United States department of agriculture, discussed the grading of wheat and oats in a morning address at the Crop Improvement and Grain Grading School held here Feb. 14, and in the afternoon his talk was of grading of soybeans and corn.

Anderson, Ind.—A grain grading and crop improvement school was conducted here Feb. 16 at which W. B. Combs, marketing specialist of the U. S. department of agriculture, Patrick Wise, federal grain supervisor from the Chicago office, and M. O. Pence of the Purdue University Crops Dept. were the principal speakers.

Packerton (Claypool, R. F. D.), Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, destroyed by fire Feb. 16 as reported in the Journals Feb. 22, will be rebuilt. The fire destroyed 1,200 bus. of grain in addition to the building. A warehouse near the elevator was saved and the mill will continue to operate from this building. Earl Beigh is manager.

Decatur, Ind.—McMillen Feed Mills was host to a group of 79 persons Feb. 11, farmers and feeders from Pendleton and vicinity, who visited the mills on an inspection tour. The party had been arranged by Frank Ayers, manager of the Pritchard & Rafert elevator, and J. R. Stubbs, agricultural vocational instructor of Pendleton schools. Dinner at the Rice Hotel with the McMillen Co. as hosts was enjoyed by the entire group.

Ridgeville, Ind.—The Ridgeville Grain Co. has completed repairs and remodeling at its local plant which was visited by a disastrous fire Feb. 3. New studding has replaced the burned ones, new iron siding has been put on the building and the roof repaired. A new chimney has been built on the outside of the building; new floors were laid and partitions built in the office. The company, as was previously reported, was visited by two fires within five days, the second fire destroying its storage elevator located about one-half mile distant from the office. In the second fire a quantity of grain and machinery burned.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—A two-day grading institute for hay and grain dealers of northern Indiana will be held here late this month according to announcement made by C. G. Egly, sec'y of the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n. This will be one of three such meetings to be held in the state and will be in the old First Bank building. Allied Mills, Inc., McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., Allied Seed Co., Inc., Mayflower Mills and Mr. Egly are sponsoring the institute. It is expected approximately 75 men from elevators in this part of Indiana will enroll in the school, which will be handled by experts from Purdue and from Chicago offices of the Dept. of Agriculture. The institutes are part of an educational program developed by the Indiana Grain Ass'n and are directed by Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, ass'n sec'y. Other institutes will be held at Indianapolis and Lafayette.

IOWA

Dysart, Ia.—Tama-Benton Grain Co. will build a new office.

Alton, Ia.—The Alton Rendering Works has installed a one-ton vertical feed mixer.

Elkader, Ia.—Elkader Co-operative Co. showed a net profit of \$5,106.60 according to the report of E. C. Bandow, manager.—L. A. G.

Columbus Junction, Ia.—Weber & Huston, grain and feed dealers, have opened a farm implement store here, placing Guy Crull in charge of the business.

Merrill, Ia.—The Hinton-Merrill elevator com'te called a meeting Feb. 9 for discussion of the proposition of leasing the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator here to the Hinton Co-operative Elvtr. Co. and also of reorganizing the Merrill elevator.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Scarville, Ia.—The Scarville Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter.

Angus, Ia.—General improvements are to be made at the Clark Brown Grain Co. elevator.

Webster City, Ia.—The Clave Seed Co. has purchased a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Gilbert, Ia.—A bin at the Leland Dawson Elevator burst recently, resulting in a small loss in grain. The bin has been rodded, George Todd Const. Co. doing the work.

Lincoln, Ia.—John Deere Day, sponsored by the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently, attracted a crowd of 370 persons. Jack Gebbers is manager of the elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—Faroll Bros. have assumed operation of the grain firm formerly conducted by Wickham & Co. The new house will deal in securities as well as grain.

Fairfield, Ia.—Milo Hamilton bot Charles Frescoln, Jr.'s interest in the Q Mill. Mr. Frescoln has gone to Batavia where he bot an interest in the Batavia Elevator.

Newton, Ia.—C. B. Hennings, proprietor of the C. B. Hennings Elevator, has purchased a house on South Fifth Ave., West, and he and his family are now settled in their new home.

Boone, Ia.—Marion Parks, an employee in the mill department of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for fifteen years, has let the contract for his new feed mill with modern equipment to the George Todd Const. Co. Work on the building is already under way.

Baxter, Ia.—The Baxter Grain Co. is making many changes at its elevator; the truck lift is being changed, a new air compressor installed, the cleaner is being repaired, and all roofs are being given a coat of paint. The George Todd Const. Co. is doing the work.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Grain Dealers Ass'n was organized at a meeting held in Observatory Hall March 14, 1900. Its name was afterwards changed to the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n. The 39th annual meeting will be held in Sioux City May 1-2, Hotel Martin.

Batavia, Ia.—George Jager sold his interest in the Batavia Elevator to Charles Frescoln, Jr., who will conduct the business with Earl Streat, who retains his interest in the business. Mr. Frescoln has been in business in the Q Mill at Fairfield. Mr. Jager will retire to his farm.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Kerber Feed Mill is now operating a molasses feed mixing plant of latest type, with a capacity of five tons per hour. A tank car containing 8,000 gals. of blackstrap molasses was unloaded at the plant recently, the first car load of molasses ever shipped here.

Highview (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—Thieves broke into the office of the Highview Farmers Grain Co. of which Don Adams is manager, the night of Feb. 17, and escaped with two vending machines and a .22 caliber repeater rifle. Entrance to the building was gained by breaking the glass in a rear window.

Ackley, Ia.—A new elevator building will take the place of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator that was destroyed by fire Feb. 6 according to an announcement made by August A. Carsten, manager. Temporarily the company's business will be transacted in quarters in George Weber's place of business.

Muscatine, Ia.—Muscatine as a river shipping point for grain has a five-cent advantage per bushel over Chicago, George E. Booth, a director of the Chicago Board of Trade, declared in an address at Hotel Muscatine Feb. 16 when approximately 150 men met to observe the first anniversary of the junior chamber of commerce.

Sioux City, Ia.—J. C. Mullaney, grain man, assailed the present administration's agricultural policy as no better than that under the farm board of Hoover's presidency, as principal speaker at the annual industrial dinner of the Sioux City Traffic Club, the night of March 24 at the Martin Hotel. Approximately 200 persons were present.

Ellsworth, Ia.—A line of grain handling machinery, a hammermill, grain cleaner and corn cracker have been installed in the recently completed Thompsons Hatchery. This hatchery is one of the most completely modern in the country. The company plans to raise 30,000 turkeys this year besides hatching about 75,000 for customers. The George Todd Const. Co. had the contract for the machinery and power equipment.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Pennick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., manufacturers of corn products, with plants at Cedar Rapids, in Louisiana, Georgia, Vermont and New York, reported a net profit for 1938 of \$1,139,921, equal to \$3.09 a common share, against \$271,806, or 74c a share in 1937.—A. G. T.

Breda, Ia.—A. J. Neumayer, whose purchase of the A. J. Graham Elevator was reported by the Journals Feb. 22, will build a new 16,000-bu. elevator as soon as the weather will permit. The contract has been let to the George Todd Construction Co. The new building will be of wood and steel construction with a loading capacity of 3,000 bu. per hour.

Eddyville, Ia.—The Hoose Grain Co. gave a hammermill demonstration March 8 when farmers brought to the elevator grain, clover, alfalfa fodder, bean hay or any home grown feed to be used in the demonstration. A limit was set at 500 lbs. for any one farm, thus affording everyone an opportunity to get feed prepared. The service was free.

Blencoe, Ia.—A permit to construct a dock on the Missouri river near here has been issued to the Blencoe Farmers Elvtr. Co. by the U. S. Engineer's office. G. A. Arnold, manager of the elevator, said the company plans to ship grain down the river, which will give farmers an increase of at least 5c per bushel over the present rail rates. Coal and lumber will be brought upstream, he said.

Randolph, Ia.—Harry Schroeder, living four miles west of Randolph, is building a 15,000-bu. elevator, erection of which started last Dec. 28. He is having the elevator built in connection with his extensive cattle feeding, and machinery is being installed for the purpose of grinding and mixing feed. In his feeding operations Mr. Schroeder uses a large amount of molasses and soybeans.

Sioux City, Ia.—Clarence Henry, director of education with the Chicago Board of Trade, addressed a dinner meeting honoring local grainmen Feb. 28, arranged by the Chamber of Commerce forum com'ite and the chamber grain bureau. Mr. Henry's subject was "The World's Grain Markets." C. N. Smith is chairman of the chamber forum and John Wacek is chairman of the grain bureau. Attempts of the United States by a nationalized program to fix prices of international commodities, wheat and cotton, have brought calamity to American farmers and resulted in the "self sufficiency" programs prevalent throughout the world, Mr. Henry declared.

Nevada, Ia.—Blaine Corbin, 52, manager of Federal North Iowa Grain Co. elevator, died early Feb. 25 from poison self administered nine hours after he had shot and killed his former stenographer, Helen Berry, 30, at a downtown street intersection. A witness to the shooting said Corbin fired, then shouted "You won't talk about me again!" E. A. Tongate, of Clarion, field manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., is in charge of the elevator until a regular manager is selected to succeed Mr. Corbin.

Tennant, Ia.—The box car filled with shelled corn from the Cox Grain & Feed Co. here, while primarily the cause of the wreck Feb. 18 in which two trainmen were killed and 23 passengers on a Great Western local train were injured, also proved a "cushion" when the collision between the two trains occurred, thereby preventing even greater tragedy, trainmen declared. Brakes on the loaded grain car had not been set, A. A. Freiburger, division superintendent said testimony before the board of inquiry had brought out, and the runaway car, rolling down an incline, sideswiped an engine on a siding, breaking the steam pipes and forcing the crew to jump when steam filled the cab. The engine backed along the track into its own train, reversed itself, and raced ahead five miles down the main line, pushing the loaded grain car ahead of it, and crashed into the passenger engine southwest of Harian.

KANSAS

Burlington, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator recently installed a new Howe Scale.

Wichita, Kan.—An electrical breakdown in the Kansas Milling Co. plant Feb. 13 caused a small loss.

Coffeyville, Kan.—A motor in the Moore-Lowry Flour Mills burned out on Feb. 13 causing a small damage.

Sedgwick, Kan.—J. A. Elbertson, local grain dealer, recently installed a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 9x22 ft. concrete deck, work being done by the Star Engineering Co.

Lehigh, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. recently installed a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 9x30 ft. concrete deck, the Star Engineering Co. making the installation.

Canton, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. will build a new 50,000-bu. elevator, to cost about \$15,000. The old plant, in use 25 years, will be torn down. Its tanks, with a 25,000-bu. capacity, will be retained, however.

Star Valley (McCune p. o.), Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator, operated by the Kelso Grain Co. under lease, has been sold to Lee Rennie, living south of McCune. Shannon Roberts of McCune managed the elevator during the last season.

Coldwater, Kan.—M. C. Addy has succeeded Truett Wilson as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator. Mr. Addy has had eight years' experience in the grain and elevator business. For the last three years he has been employed by the Platt-Gilchrist Lumber Co. Mr. Wilson resigned to accept a position in Texas.

Dodge City, Kan.—Threshers Lien Bill H.B. 152 is still in the com'ite. Every grain buyer should urge the enactment of this bill. It will make mandatory the placing on record of such liens before becoming effective. Contact your house members at once and ask that they support this bill.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Topeka, Kan.—S. B. 85-Gypsy trucker bill has been reported out of the com'ite with recommendation that it be passed as amended, and is now on the calendar under General Orders; it will probably be voted on soon. The com'ite made some amendments, the most important of which was to reduce the license fee to \$10. Numerous petitions signed by many hundreds of citizens asking for the enactment of this measure were received.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Hutchinson Board of Trade Bowling team defeated the Kansas City Board of Trade five in a Feb. 25 and 26 series of games played here. The local team won four of the six games rolled, compiling a 30-frame total of 2,292 Feb. 25 against 2,164 for the visitors. The following day Kansas City members compiled a total of 2,254 pins as compared with 2,250 for Hutchinson. A return match, to be held in Kansas City, will be rolled at a later date.

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Anthony, Kan.—Fern Kerr of Caldwell is now manager of the Sam P. Wallingford elevator. A number of years ago his father was manager of the same elevator.

Wellsford, Kan.—A traveling subscription solicitor signing the name of "Rogers" in the handwriting of a solicitor signing the name "McBride" has been soliciting subscriptions to the Grain & Feed Journals without authority from the publishers and without reporting to them. Grain dealers giving these swindlers an order for the Journals should make their checks payable to the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, then the sharpers must commit forgery, a penitentiary offense, to get the money.

Dodge City, Kan.—Reporting of crop mortgages and liens to local elevators, S. B. 295, was referred to the Senate Agri. Com'te composed of Senator Schmidt, chairman; Senator Hodgson, vice-chairman; Senators Barron, Herbert, Ireland, Richard, Tompkins, Hansen, Miller and Sausser. All of the above com'te members should be contacted at once if you expect to obtain any relief from the responsibility you now have in the purchase of mortgaged grain. This bill also provides for a legal collection fee of 5 per cent where notice of lien has not been given you and when you pay to the lien holder his interest in the crop.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Corwin, Kan.—Construction has been started on the 22,000-bu. frame iron clad elevator for the Farmers Co-operative Business Ass'n by the Star Engineering Co. This plant is 26x30 ft. with foundation of reinforced concrete with concrete bin bottoms, studded with 2x8 and 2x6 12-inch center to center, with 8-inch shiplap, covered with channel drain roofing and 1¼-inch corrugated siding. It will be equipped with an overhead air dump, 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse En-

gine, a rope drive to head on a clutch. The elevator leg will be 2,500-bu. per hour capacity and will load cars thru an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. The house will have 8 bins, 3 being over the driveway and one over the workroom. The bearings are all of the anti-friction type and the plant is designed to take the lowest rate of insurance. The engine will be set in a fireproof room.

Dodge City, Kan.—Among new bills, House Bill 555, by com'te on Fees and Salaries, Grain Inspection Dept. Bill, provides a revolving fund for that department to insure a reasonable reserve to carry the department thru the slack periods and short crops. This bill provides for a fee of 90c per car for inspection and 90c weighing until the revolving fund reaches the sum of \$100,000 at which time the fees would be automatically reduced to 75c per car until the fund had been reduced to \$60,000. The bill calls for no change in salaries except that of the Warehouse Examiner, whose salary would be raised to \$3,000 per year. It was thought by the com'te that with the increase in the number of licensed warehouses adding to the responsibility of the man in charge that this increase was in order. It is believed that this bill, if enacted, will place the Inspection Dept. on a sound financial basis and if operated as efficiently in the future as it has been in the past, the 75c fee should still prevail for at least a greater portion of the time after an adequate reserve has been accumulated. Copies of this bill may be obtained from your House member. Carefully look over the above list of bills then contact your legislative member, advising him of your interest in these measures.—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Falmouth, Mich.—The Falmouth Co-operative Co. plant was damaged by fire on Feb. 12, that apparently originated in defective heating equipment.

Adrian, Mich.—The Adrian Grain Co. has been newly incorporated and started operations this month. The company has been busy for several months making repairs on the old Detroit Milling Co. elevator and getting the building in order for that purpose. A general grain and feed grinding business will be engaged in and the large concrete storage tanks will be used for grain storage. The resident agent of the new company is Adelbert Massey. Incorporators and members of the board of directors are Mr. Massey, William B. Brooks, John A. Massey, Detroit, Stuart C. Japinga, Detroit, William H. Bouma, Orchard Lake.

MINNESOTA

Winona, Minn.—Gateway Lumber Co. has recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Spring Valley, Minn.—A. W. Kummer, a farmer in the Sargeant community, purchased the feed mill from Otto Mathison, taking possession March 1.

Hampton, Minn.—The Hampton Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., at its recent meeting, voted to operate its own elevator rather than rent it to private parties.

St. Paul, Minn.—Senate Bill 671, introduced Feb. 17, amends Mason's 1937 statute sections 5019 and 5022, authorizing the issuance of non-negotiable grain receipts.

Pennock, Minn.—H. J. Svien, manager of the Farmers Elevator at Ortonville for the past year and a half, has taken over the management of the local Pacific Elevator.

Mankato, Minn.—The Fidelity Feed Co. recently purchased a building on West Fourth St. which it has remodeled. J. H. Wright is owner and general mgr. of the company.

Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth Board of Trade membership standing in the name of A. E. Cobb, Minneapolis, has been transferred to Howard Kellogg, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y., vice-pres. of the Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., linseed oil manufacturers.—F.G.C.

Moorhead, Minn.—The Moorhead Co-operative Grain Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, C. E. Gingery, pres., Chas. Gilberry, vice-pres., T. N. Walker, sec'y, A. S. Albertson, treas., Henry Peterson, Emil Karlstrom and John Helmick, directors.

Fulda, Minn.—Ward Spear recently resigned as manager of the F. T. Knox & Co. elevator and was succeeded by Joyce Evenson, who for the last five years has been manager of the Fleischman Malting Co. The Knox Company will be conducted in the future under the trade name of Evenson-Dickson Grain Co.

Duluth, Minn.—February proved the coldest month of the winter. Periods of heavy snowfall blocked traffic both in the country and terminal points causing delay in shipping and handling. Elevator spurs here were tied up for days at a time and railroads had difficulty in setting in cars for unloading.—F.G.C.

Duluth, Minn.—Charles F. Macdonald, sec'y of the Duluth Board of Trade, has issued in booklet form his annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1933. A list of names of executive officers of the board since its organization in 1881 is contained in the brochure along with statistical reports and information of the year's business.

Mankato, Minn.—Minnesota Soybean Products, Inc., T. M. Coughlin, pres., and Edgar B. Ober, Jr., vice-pres., will start installation of machinery in its local plant in the near future. The initial capacity will be 700 bus. of beans daily. The company plans to produce about 560 bus. of meal and 100 gals of oil per day. This will be the first exclusive soybean processing operation in Minnesota.

Duluth, Minn.—Charles F. Macdonald, long sec'y of the Duluth Board of Trade, was presented an honorary life membership by the Family Welfare Society at its annual dinner in the Medical Arts Building recently. Mr. Macdonald was honored because of his services to philanthropic agencies of the city. He was one of the founders of the Duluth Community Fund and has served as chairman of its budget com'te for the last 10 years.

KENTUCKY

Campbellsville, Ky.—W. H. Speer and W. M. Warner have started their hammermill, grinding feed and corn meal.

Knoxville (Dry Ridge p. o.), Ky.—The 18th century Rice mill on Clear Creek, about a mile from Norris Dam, originally built in 1798 by James Rice and operated almost continuously by the Rice family ever since, still grinds samples of corn meal for tourists. The structure was converted recently into a small museum for housing such relics as hand-made rifles, cooking utensils and other articles which were used by Tennessee pioneers.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—One of the blades of a fan in the dust collecting system of the public grain elevator broke Feb. 8, frightening many employees who, fearing another explosion had occurred in the plant, rushed to safety. No one was injured and the fan was immediately repaired.

MARYLAND

Bishop, Md.—A Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, motor driven, was purchased by R. W. Beauchamp.

Keymor, Md.—A Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer was installed for Truman F. Keifer. It is pulley driven.

MICHIGAN

Fenton, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. sustained a small loss as a result of high winds Feb. 9.

Montgomery, Mich.—The Tri-State Co-op. Ass'n purchased a Kelly Duplex Corn Crusher and Grader, motor driven.

Grand Blanc, Mich.—A plan is being considered, which, if adopted, will increase the number of stockholders of the Grand Blanc Co-operative Elevator Co. and the present capital of \$30,000 to \$50,000. Sam Michelson is manager of the elevator.

High winds caused considerable damage throughout Michigan early in February, among those grain firms reporting losses on Feb. 10 and 11 being Hemlock Co-operative Elevator Co. and Michigan Elevator Exchange of Hemlock; the Howell Elevator Co. of Howell.

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MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Edward K. Larson, 80, in the feed and flour business in Minneapolis for more than 30 years, died Feb. 25.

Tile partitions are being placed in the Fleischman Milling Co.'s Minneapolis steel mill, the work to be completed by April 1.

John R. Morris, for many years vice-pres. in charge of the Minneapolis grain department for International Milling Co., retired March 1 and is planning to spend the summer in Europe.

Mrs. Clarence Peterson, 45, wife of a grain trader for the Bunge Elvtr. Co., was drowned in the bath tub at her home in Minneapolis Feb. 24. She apparently fainted while getting into the tub.

Donald E. Fraser has been elected a member of the board of arbitration of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, filling the vacancy made by the resignation of J. H. Staddon, who has been a patient at the Glen Lake Sanatorium for some time.

A new mixing and blending plant is being equipped in Minneapolis, with a 24-hr. capacity of 150 tons of mashers and concentrates, by Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., which on March 1 started manufacturing its own feed. C. A. Johnson, manager of the feed and seed division of the company, announced it will manufacture its complete line of commercial feeds. Arrangements are being made also for a seed cleaning plant here. Mr. Johnson announced the company's seed operations in northwestern Minnesota will be expanded considerably, with headquarters at Thief River Falls.

G. S. Kennedy, vice-pres. of Washburn Crosby Co., Buffalo, N. Y., will be transferred to Minneapolis in the near future where he will assume the position of director of operations control of General Mills, Inc. Mr. Kennedy first became associated with Washburn Crosby in 1914 as an office boy, promoted soon to a position of responsibility in the grain department, and in 1920 was placed in charge of grain operations at Buffalo. Under his guidance the Buffalo elevator grew from a 3,350,000-bu. capacity to today's 6,000,000-bu. facilities. In recent years he extended his activities to include manufacturing, costs and production control, as well as wheat.

MISSOURI

Jasper, Mo.—Roy J. Carter sustained a small electrical loss recently.

Farmington, Mo.—Rosser Produce Co. purchased a feed mixer, horizontal, Kelly Duplex, with motor drive.

Columbia, Mo.—George W. Barkwell, proprietor of the Barkwell Feed & Coal Co., is a candidate for mayor.—P.J.P.

Lohman, Mo.—Lohman Produce Exchange, Inc., has purchased a corn cutter and grader, a Kelly Duplex, with motor drive.

Springfield, Mo.—Federal tax refunds to the Eisenmeyer Milling Co. amounted to \$1,256 and \$916 was returned to the M. F. A. Milling Co.—P. J. P.

Flat River, Mo.—Fred Fuhrmeister, 64, took his life by hanging Feb. 13. He was born in Germany, coming to the United States in 1889 and engaging in the milling business until his retirement from active business life.—P. J. P.

Higginsville, Mo.—Members of Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n are urged to remember our annual convention May 25 at The Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs. If anyone has a subject in mind for discussion and some good speaker, they are urged to notify the sec'y.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

La Plata, Mo.—The Farmers Produce Exchange recently installed a new upright hammermill operated by a 24 h.p. motor, replacing one that has been in use for 10 years. A new three h.p. motor has been installed in the corn sheller also, replacing a gasoline engine formerly used. W. D. Begole is manager.

Clarence, Mo.—T. Melville Byland, 73, formerly in the feed and grain business here, died Feb. 26 at his home in Shelbyville after several months' illness.—P.J.P.

Martinsburg, Mo.—Mrs. Ralph W. Taylor, 54, passed away in hospital Jan. 29 after a brief illness. Mrs. Taylor was well known to many of the grain trade, having often assisted her husband in his office of Taylor & Martin and accompanying him on his business calls and to conventions. Mr. Taylor has the deepest sympathy of his many friends in his bereavement.

Joplin, Mo.—W. Wood Marshall, formerly head of the Marshall Grain Co. of Kansas City, will be associated in the future with the Marco Mill & Grain Co., organized several months ago to take over the milling property of the old Brand-Dunwoody Milling Co. The mill is being remodeled and shortly will be operating with a daily capacity of about 500 bbls. Mr. Marshall still is head of the Rosedale Milling Co. in Kansas City, which, shut down as a mill for some years, has operated as a jobbing and distributing business in corn goods, flour and allied products.

Jefferson City, Mo.—House Bill 113 creates a very high license on trucks. An eight ton truck or trailer would cost \$900 for license fees. House Bill 211 by Rep. John Taylor of Chariton County changes the present law and re-enacts it with many administrative changes. It also brings private carriers under the act and subjects them to the same fees and regulations as common carrier and contract haulers. House Bill 183 is a revision of the present Missouri Grain Warehouse Act which deals with licensing, bonding and regulation of such warehouses under state supervision.

Treloar, Mo.—T. G. Mittler and W. J. Voelkerding of Dutzow have purchased the remaining property of the Warren Milling Co. of Marthasville and will operate the grain elevators and feed stores under the firm name of Mittler & Voelkerding Grain Co. The elevators are located here, at Peers and Nona. Feed, flour and meal will also be kept on hand at these places. At Marthasville the company has a warehouse and a garage building which escaped the fire that destroyed the mill building Oct. 1. No plans have been made as yet for the erection of a new building at Marthasville.—P.J.P.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Marshall Grain Co. has discontinued operations as of March 1. The company was the outgrowth of the Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co., which dissolved in 1937. W. W. Marshall, president of the Marshall Grain Co., will be associated with the Marco Mill & Grain Co. at Joplin. J. H. Martin, vice-pres. of the company, will be associated with the Fuller Grain Co. Mr. Marshall has been in the milling and grain business for about 35 years. At one time he was vice-pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Martin has been a member of the Board of Trade over 10 years and has been associated with the local firm for about 20 years.

Springfield, Mo.—Gene M. Grady, sales manager of the Blair Elvtr. Corp., feed manufacturers of Atchison, Kan., has resigned, effective March 15, to enter a brokerage business here with Lynn H. O'Neal, the new firm to be known as Grady & O'Neal Co., to deal in millfeeds, flour and allied products. The new partnership also will act as a district sales office for the Blair Elvtr. Corp. and the Blair Milling Co., also of Atchison. Mr. O'Neal has been associated with the latter company as sales representative in southwestern Missouri and adjoining territory for the last four years. Mr. Grady has been associated with the Blair organization for the last 11 years.

MONTANA

Froid, Mont.—The Froid Farmers Elvtr. Co. has sold its large engine formerly used for grinding feed to parties in Park Grove who are installing an electric light plant.

Opheim, Mont.—A temporary board of directors, to hold office until May, was appointed to incorporate the newly proposed Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator here, and sell stock for the same. The temporary officers are Guy Fagan, pres., Mark Tuft, vice-pres., Frank Ward and M. O. Honrud, directors and Resner Blikken, sec'y.

NEBRASKA

Pawnee City, Neb.—A Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, motor drive, was recently purchased by the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Dawson, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n has installed a new feed mixer and will add to its line of ready mixed feeds. H. E. Francis is manager of the plant.

Callaway, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has resumed the purchase of hogs here, having employed "Swede" Anderson, of Cozad, to come to Callaway and buy hogs every Friday.

Page, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Co. has leased its elevator to Alton Braddock who took possession March 1. Mr. Braddock has operated the elevator here for several years.

Sutton, Neb.—Joe Menza, who resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Oil Co. of Brainard, has accepted the position of manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator here, entering on his new duties March 6.

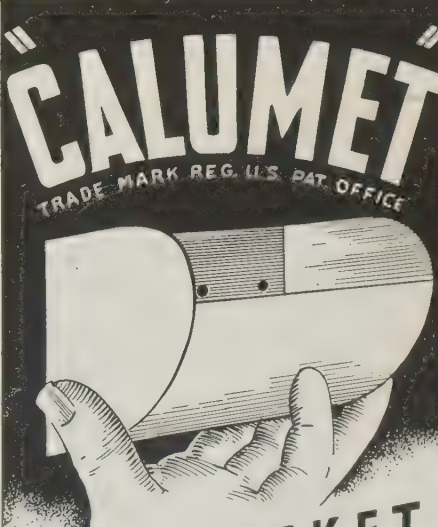
Kearney, Neb.—H. T. Ingalls Sons, Cairo firm, has purchased the Kearney Alfalfa Milling Co. elevator here operated by Cecil Gibbons and will take possession April 1. The 25,000-bu. elevator, of concrete construction, is one of the most modern in the state. It has a loading and unloading elevator, a 32-ft. scale, and many other up-to-date conveniences. It will be operated under the management of H. D. Turner, a partner in the firm, until the graduation of his son, Harry, Jr., from college this spring, who will assist then in the operation of the business. Ingalls & Sons began business in 1911 and at the death of H. T. Ingalls, Sr., was continued by his son, Ray, and brother-in-law, H. D. Turner. They also own and operate an elevator at St. Michael, Neb.

OMAHA LETTER

Paul G. Thacker has been made branch manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s Omaha office, having been transferred here from Grand Island.

George A. Roberts, active in the Omaha grain trade for 30 years and president of the George Roberts Grain Co., has filed as a candidate for the city commission.

The federal communications commission Feb. 27 authorized the Omaha Grain Exchange to assign the license of radio station WAAW Omaha to the World Publishing Co.



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Bill No. 287, introduced Jan. 30, is an act relating to agriculture; to provide that every person engaged in the business of buying, selling or dealing in grain shall be licensed by the Dept. of Agriculture and Inspection; to establish rules and regulations as to testing, sampling, weighing and grading of all grain.

The grain dealers are especially interested in only a few bills in the state legislature, L. B. No. 105 by Senators Diers and Reavis. We had a hearing on it before the Judiciary com'te two weeks ago. It is an amendment to the mortgage lien law, giving the grain buyers some assistance in finding out if the grain coming to the elevators has a mortgage lien against it. Grain buyers from several counties were present to talk for the bill. No one appeared at the hearing to oppose it, so it may pass. L. B. No. 112 embodies amendments to the law regulating itinerant merchant truckers. These changes and additions have been carefully prepared by the friends of the law to clarify and amplify some of its provisions to give us thoroughly effective enforcement. L. B. No. 124 is another bill to amend the same law to exempt from its provisions "Those using such vehicles exclusively within the limits of a city or village within any county in this state who are bona fide residents thereof."—J. N. Campbell, sec'y, Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

NEW ENGLAND

Dagsboro, Dela.—Frank Johnson has installed a new one-ton vertical feed mixer with motor drive.

Frankford, Dela.—Norman S. Lynch recently installed a new one-ton vertical feed mixer with motor drive.

Pittsfield, Mass.—William H. Rhoades, 70, president of the John S. Wolfe Co., grain, feed and flour dealers, died Feb. 12. He had been associated with the Wolfe company for 43 years.

Boston, Mass.—Lyman Goldthwait Smith, 55, local wholesale grain merchant for more than 30 years, died Feb. 18 at his home in Brighton after a long illness. He was a member of the firm of Parker, Smith & Co. and a director for many years of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, Inc.

Boston, Mass.—Frank C. Bowers was re-elected president of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange at its annual meeting, held recently. Dean K. Webster, Jr., and Frank J. Sennott respectively were elected first and second vice-pres.; Joseph G. Bond, John H. Lee, Arthur Lane and Henry O. Lynch, directors to serve three years.

NEW JERSEY

Medford, N. J.—Kirby Bros. have installed a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive.

NEW YORK

Cayuga, N. Y.—The Beacon Milling Co. reported a small loss caused by high winds in February.

Waterport, N. Y.—Stanley R. Barry sustained a small loss as a result of high winds Feb. 10.

Albion, N. Y.—The Albion Produce Co., Inc., reported a small loss sustained from high-winds Feb. 11.

Stephentown, N. Y.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the property of the Stephantown Co-operative Grange League Federation on Feb. 16.

Rochester, N. Y.—Oscar L. Zinter, formerly with Vitality Mills, Inc., Chicago, and now with Newman Bros. Grain Co., feed manufacturer, has been elected sec'y and general manager of that firm. Mr. Zinter has been connected with the feed trade for the last 45 years.

New York, N. Y.—Henry C. Davis, retired member of the New York Produce Exchange, passed away recently. During the war Mr. Davis served on the Commission for Relief in Belgium and with the United States Grain Corp. His business association was with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Albany, N. Y.—A. Int. No. 765 and Pt. No. 795, a chain store tax bill providing annual license fees of from \$50 each for two stores under the same ownership, management or supervision to \$1,000 each for a number in excess of 26, has been introduced in the New York legislature and is before the Assembly com'te on taxation.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Lehman has recommended a tax on business turnover of two-tenths of one per cent, that is very objectionable to the grain industry. John B. Stouten, sec'y-treas. of the Lewis Grain Corporation, says "Such a tax, applying on grain and grain products, would be fatal to New York State industries that merchandise grain and grain products and those who manufacture products from them. The normal net profit on grain merchandising is less than one-half of 1 per cent. The average is about twenty-five hundredths of 1 per cent. Such a tax would permit merchants and manufacturers outside of the state to sell into the state and not be subject to such taxes. Grain merchandising is, to our knowledge, the most highly competitive business, and this results in bringing down the margin between the producer and the consumer or processor, to the very minimum."

BUFFALO LETTER

The real benefit of the operation of the state-owned elevator at Oswego goes to Cargill, Inc., which carries on extensive export business thru storage facilities leased at the elevator, John B. Stouten, sec'y-treas. of the Lewis Grain Corp. of Buffalo, charges.—G. E. T.

The 117,000 bus. of wheat on the steamer Northton which sank in the Port Colborne, Ont., harbor recently, are being removed by a pump on the deck of the near-by freighter Gilchrist, loaded on specially prepared Canadian National Railway coal cars for shipment to Buffalo. It will be made into animal feed by the Park & Pollard Co. after drying by the Black Rock Milling Corp.

Reports that the Standard Milling Co. plans to erect a 5,000-bbl. a day flour mill on the Buffalo river, doubling its present Buffalo capacity, have been confirmed, in part, by the announcement issued from New York by the Hecker Products Corp., of which Standard is a subsidiary, at the time of the purchase of the Nesbit elevator. That company said "sufficient property adjoining the elevator (Nesbit) has been acquired thru this purchase to permit expansion of its milling facilities" in Buffalo.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo, N. D.—New members enrolled by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota include Bolmeier Bros., Erie; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Fortune, and Galesburg Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Galesburg.

Bismarck, N. D.—The house concurrent resolution to allow the state industrial commission to lease the state mill and elevator to the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n was definitely postponed.

Aneta, N. D.—Stockholders and patrons of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n met recently to discuss reorganization under the farm security administration. J. G. Johnson is manager of the elevator.

Edgeley, N. D.—Articles of incorporation were approved recently for a local co-operative grain elevator and marketing business and Elmer Ellingson, William E. Schulz, Max Hartwig, Frank Fischer and Otto Rethke were named as temporary directors. A \$15,000 corporation is planned.

Bismarck, N. D.—House Bill 289, introduced Feb. 8, is an act to authorize the State Industrial Commission to cause to be purchased by the Bank of North Dakota and stored at convenient market centers, feed grain for resale to farmers to enable them to retain needed livestock.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Bert Lander, for many years traveling representative for the Kellogg Commission Co., and later engaged in the grocery business here, was fatally shot during the course of a hold-up at his store, Feb. 21. Mrs. Lander, attacking the invader, who was later captured, was also shot by the robber and died a few days later.

Noonan, N. D.—A charge that the federal government, thru the farm credit administration, is suing to collect the unpaid principal and interest of a cancelled \$2,880 note of the local Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. was made Feb. 13 in answer to a complaint of Ass't U. S. Att. Harry Lashkowitz, Fargo, asking judgment against the Noonan co-operative. The complaint alleged that a note made out in 1930 by the Noonan elevator in favor of the Northwest Grain Ass'n, a government-sponsored co-operative marketing agency, had been assigned to the farm credit ass'n, and that only \$250.57 has been paid. In 1932, the answer in behalf of the Noonan elevator stated, the Northwest Grain Ass'n "with the full knowledge and consent of the Farmers National Grain Corp. and the F.C.A., decided to and did cancel the said note, and did prevail upon this defendant to enter into a new agreement . . ."

OHIO

Xenia, O.—D. A. DeWine has installed a new corn and cob cleaner.

Fort Jennings, O.—A. H. Raabe of Raabe Bros. passed away at his home Feb. 6.

Hillsboro, O.—Russell Grain Co. purchased a Kelly Duplex Crusher and Grader recently.

Toledo, O.—Gustave M. Loebel has been admitted to membership in the Toledo Board of Trade.

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Toledo, O.—William E. Savage of the Imperial Grain Co., broke his arm accidentally at his home recently.

Cincinnati, O.—The Early & Daniel Co. will add 1,000,000 bus. of storage. Horner & Wyatt are making the plans.

Reading, O.—The Reading Feed Mill recently purchased a molasses feed mixer, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Lees Creek, O.—The Clinton County Farm Buro recently installed a truck scale furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Toledo, O.—Edward McClure, formerly with Milton B. Wittig at Lima, is now associated with the Toledo Soy Bean Products Co.

Lyons, O.—John Clendenin, owner and operator of the Lyons Grain & Coal Co., passed away Feb. 3 while attending a basket ball game.

Botkins, O.—The Kettleville Grain Co. recently purchased a corn cracker and Kwik-Mix Mixer from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Milford Center, O.—The Milford Center Mill has purchased a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, motor driven and one Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill.

Napoleon, O.—Carl Nelson, who has been manager of the Napoleon Grain & Stock Co. for the last several months, has resigned, to take effect the middle of April.

Circleville, O.—The new 220,000-bu. concrete elevator is now under construction here for the Ralston Purina Co. A two-story warehouse will also be added. Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

High winds caused small losses, in February, at the plants of Rapp & Sons, Glendon (Washington p.o.), O.; Richland Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n, Lexington, O., and Mennell Milling Co., Roachton (Perrysburg p.o.), O.

Fostoria, O.—One hundred members of the Wayne Feed and Grain Dealers recently held a dinner meeting here at which Dr. George Tawney of Leipzig directed the discussion. Dealers were present from Tiffin, Gibsonburg, Findlay, Fostoria and surrounding towns.

Columbus, O.—The following new members have been admitted to membership in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n: Highland Farmers Exchange, Highland; Kenton Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Kenton; King's Mill, Urbana.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Bloomville, O.—E. N. Troyer has purchased the Bloomville flour mill from H. B. Speck, owner and operator for the last 12 years. Mr. Speck will retire, making his home in Tiffin. Mr. Troyer has been a miller at Millersburg, O. He took possession of the local mill March 1.

Toledo, O.—A bill introduced in the Ohio house Feb. 21 would require all labor unions in Ohio to incorporate. Another bill introduced provides that no person shall hold office in an Ohio labor union unless he is an American citizen, a bonafide member of the organization, and has resided in the country three years.

Lebanon, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n is sponsoring a series of meetings in Ohio, conducted by the Ohio State University in the interest of establishing a modified cash basis for grain elevators over the state. A meeting will be held at the Golden Lamb Hotel, Lebanon, on the evening of March 22, beginning with a dinner at 6 p. m., 75c per plate. All dealers are urged to attend this meeting. Mail your reservations to the sec'y.—Everett Early (Waynesville, O.), sec'y.

Strongsville, O.—Cornelius M. Roy, 69, "Casey" to hundreds of patrons of the Roy Milling Co., died Feb. 11 after an illness of several months. Since 1923 he had been sole proprietor of the picturesque mill, Cuyahoga County's oldest continuous business firm. The mill, which turns out 1,000 tons of poultry and dairy feed a year, is being continued by his sons, Lawrence and Raymond. The Roy family came to Strongsville from Cincinnati in 1888 and bought the mill, installing a pair of water turbines a few years later. Will Roy, proprietor for many years, sold out to his brother Cornelius 15 years ago. Will died last summer at his home in Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA

Shawnee, Okla.—Work of rebuilding the alfalfa dehydrating mill of the W. J. Small Hay & Grain Co. is well under way. The mill was destroyed by fire Feb. 5. A. Harmon, manager, stated the mill would be ready for operation April 1.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—Laird Morris, formerly with the Canadian Mill & Elevtr. Co. of El Reno, has accepted a position as assistant manager of the Pauls Valley Milling Co.

Blanchard, Okla.—Tom Dyer and T. E. Hutchens, who recently started operating their new grist mill, are conducting the business under the name Walnut Creek Grist Mill.

The following Oklahoma firms recently installed new Howe Scales: Ponca City Milling Co., Ponca City; Bliss Co-operative Ass'n, Marland, and Pryor Lumber & Grain Co., Pryor.

Goltry, Okla.—The Farmers Exchange at a meeting held Feb. 4 voted to sell its present frame elevator building and replace it with a new storage structure to be built on the site of the present elevator. The new elevator will have a capacity of 80,000 bus. and will be of concrete. Construction will start early this month. Members of the exchange also elected to get a new charter as the present charter will soon expire.

Sayre, Okla.—Fred Shumake and Jack Abbott have leased the McGrath elevator and have started operation of a general feed store as well as doing custom grinding, specializing in chicken feeds. Mr. Shumake will be active manager of the firm. The lease for the elevator was purchased from Oscar Ewton, owner of the Ewton elevator who had charge of the elevator for the last two years. Before taking over the management of the elevator, Mr. Shumake was manager of the Sayre gin for three years.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

La Grande, Ore.—The La Grande Milling Co. property was damaged by high winds Feb. 11.

Wendell, Ida.—Fire started by a blow torch being used to thaw out frozen pipes at the R. D. Bradshaw & Sons warehouse Feb. 9 caused a small loss.

Boise, Ida.—The proposed bill to give the Dept. of Agriculture the authority to approve rates was referred to the Com'te on Agriculture which has not made any recommendation.

McAdams (Washtucna p. o.), Wash.—Verne Walker, who took over the management of the Interior Warehouse Co. at Washtucna on Feb. 1, is also manager of the company's local plant.

Portland, Ore.—B. J. Greer was elected pres. of Portland Grain Exchange, succeeding Floyd S. Roberts. Other officers elected: R. E. McGee, vice-pres.; George E. Krummeck, sec'y, and N. J. Barbare, treas. Board of directors include Floyd S. Roberts, Thomas Kerr, C. M. Wendell, H. H. H. Brown, N. J. Barbare, B. J. Greer, John Campbell, K. S. McGee and George E. Krummeck. Annual reports from officers showed a satisfactory year just closed.—F.K.H.

Salem, Ore.—House Bill 404, introduced in the Oregon legislature, and later withdrawn after much opposition was disclosed in wires and letters to the Com'te on Agriculture, would make it compulsory under the proposed law for every dealer who buys or sells a car of grain, whether it be a country or terminal dealer or broker, to obtain a license from the state department of agriculture. "Every wholesaler shall pay a license fee of \$50.00 and an indemnity fee under classes A, B and C as defined (grain dealers would be in class B) or \$25.00." Thus, there would be licenses totaling \$75.00 per year for each buyer and seller of grain. The so-called indemnity fund, the \$25 fee, is to go into a fund whereby defaulting warehousemen accounts to farmers could be paid out of this fund.

Seattle, Wash.—S. B. 450 and S. B. 184—Motor vehicle law. We have agreed to, and are supporting S. B. 450 and an amendment to the same effect on S. B. 184, which would revise the definition of "private carrier" to protect us in our right to make charges for delivery without being subjected to regulation. This proposal (same in both bills) would then make the section read as follows, new material being underlined: (g) A "private carrier" is a person who, in his own vehicle, transports only property owned or being bought or sold by him in good faith and only when such transportation is purely an incidental adjunct to some other established private business owned or operated by him in good faith. A private carrier as such shall not be prohibited from maintaining price differentials in fixing the delivered selling price of his property and such price differentials shall not constitute "compensation" as that term is used in this Act.—Floyd Oles, mgr., Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc.

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332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Olympia, Wash.—H. B. 135, commission merchants (trucker) bill, passed the house, reported favorably by the Senate Com'ite, and is awaiting further Senate action.—H. B. 263 and H. B. 264, amending the tax law, relative to exemption from taxation of grain and certain other products while in storage, passed the House, and is still in the Senate Revenue & Taxation Com'ite.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bristol, Pa.—Penn Salmer purchased a Kelly Duplex motor driven Vertical Feed Mixer recently.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Samuel McCleary, of A. J. Stiles, grain and feed, has returned to work after an absence of three months because of illness.

Harrisburg, Pa.—David Morris Beck, 78, engaged in the feed and flour business here for many years, died Feb. 4.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Estelline, S. D.—Fire originating in the cupola of the National-Atlas elevator Feb. 27, completely destroyed the building together with 10,000 bus. of grain. The office adjoining the elevator was not burned.

Pierre, S. D.—A measure which would permit warehouses operating under the Federal Warehouse Act to operate in the state without furnishing bond or monthly reports to the South Dakota Commission, has been introduced as Senate Bill 306.

SOUTHEAST

Monroe, N. C.—Shaw Grocery Co. purchased a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Pendleton, Va.—A Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer was recently purchased by O. C. Busbee & Sons.

Athens, Ala.—James Beasley recently purchased from W. T. McDaniel a two-story building which he has converted into a feed mixing plant.

Smithfield, N. C.—John S. Patrick has opened a new feed store here where he will carry a line of feeds and will deal in live poultry, specializing in the handling of country produce.

Decatur, Ala.—J. H. Edmonds began operation of the Bama Flour Co., a subsidiary of the Southern Flour Co. at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 9. The plant will produce corn meal and sack and blend flour.

TENNESSEE

Kingsport, Tenn.—The Kingsport Flour Mill was damaged by fire recently.

TEXAS

Karnes City, Tex.—A. F. Ahrends recently purchased a Kelly Duplex Crusher and Grader.

Tyler, Tex.—Frank Guild & Son recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Carthage, Tex.—Hersch Chadwick, for many years a representative of the Fant Milling Co. in east Texas, is recuperating from a heart attack suffered last November in Beaumont.

Marshall, Tex.—Frank Davis, president of the Marshall Mill & Elevator Co., long prominent in grain and feed manufacturing circles of Texas, is again gravely ill and has been removed from his home to a Dallas hospital. He had been able to resume work the last few months after prolonged ill health.

Greenville, Tex.—International Milling Co. will let contracts early this month for a new elevator to be erected here south of the storage tanks built in 1936. It will be connected to the present elevators by a tunnel under the street and a bridge overhead at the top of the elevator and will consist of 40 tanks with a capacity of 560,000 bus., giving the mill a storage capacity of 1,250,000 bus. A building permit for \$80,000 for the improvement was issued Feb. 16. Bins of the new elevator will be equipped with Zeleny thermometers, permitting taking of temperatures in all bins at 5 ft. levels. Efforts are being made by Clarence Lee and J. H. Herlocker, general mgr. and sales mgr. respectively, to persuade the company to construct a modern flour storage and packing plant also.

Austin, Tex.—Senate Bill 23 by Roberts, H.B. 23 by Hull, private carrier bill, has been introduced placing private carriers, that is those operating their own trucks, hauling their own merchandise to or from an established place of business, such as millers, merchants, manufacturers, and jobbers under the railroad commission. This will serve to remove private carriers from under the obnoxious Nu-Way Lumber case decision.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Transit Grain & Commission Co., owner of the Rosenbaum Elevator property who recently completed a plant for the manufacture of stock, dairy and poultry feeds, is completing two warehouses with floor space 55x160 ft. for the use of the feed department, increasing storage space of the elevator to 300,000 bus. R. C. Young, formerly with Stubbs-Young Grain & Feed Co., Lubbock, Tex., is manager of the feed plant.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Senate Bill 39 by Spears amending present weights and measures act is most outrageous, unfair and unwarranted. This has been withdrawn and a bill substituted applying to Bexar County only. I have written our members in Bexar County, as well as our senators and representatives, to kill this bill entirely, for like the smallpox it might spread from one county to the entire state, thus disrupting our present weighing system which is entirely satisfactory, efficient and adequate. You must write your senators and representatives to kill this bill entirely. H.B. 397 by Tarwater licensing and bonding public warehouse referred to com'ite on agriculture. I have tried to make this bill workable and acceptable to all, and am now trying to get the bill amended requiring all handling or storing grain furnish a bond and license. Thus, eliminating all scoop shovelers and truckers.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—Edward J. Furlong retired Mar. 1 from partnership in Paine, Webber & Co.

Clintonville, Wis.—Fred Frisch, 61, former manager of a grain elevator here, died Feb. 20.—H. C. B.

Palmyra, Wis.—The plant of the Farmers Milling & Elevator Co. was slightly damaged by an exposing fire on Feb. 10.

Menominee, Wis.—The Wisconsin Milling Co. changed its capital stock from 750 at \$100 each to 1,750 shares no par value.

Superior, Wis.—Axel W. Wahlstrom, 62, employed at the Great Northern Elevator here for 37 years, died Feb. 22.—H. C. B.

Doering, Wis.—Fire completely destroyed the Schielke Bros. feed grinding and storage building located 2 miles north of here.

Glenbeulah, Wis.—Herman Froelich recently installed a Kelly Duplex Crusher and Grader and a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill.

Merrill, Wis.—A Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive, was recently purchased by the Consumers Co-op. Exchange.

Weyauwega, Wis.—Fire probably starting from an overheated stove did some damage in the plant of the Weyauwega Union on Feb. 10.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of March, 1939, has been determined by the Finance Com'ite of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Oconto, Wis.—Walter H. Mann, 66, for many years associated with the Washburn Crosby Milling Co. and later with the King Midas Co. and the Commander Larrabee Milling Co., died Feb. 24.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Charles A. Krause Milling Co. has applied to the securities division of the Wisconsin state banking commission, Madison, for permission to issue \$300,000 of 10-year 4½ per cent bonds. The proceeds of the issue will be used as additional working capital.

Madison, Wis.—A bill proposing the reorganization of the state department of agriculture and markets and the consolidation of the state grain and warehouse commission with the department was introduced in the state senate Feb. 22. The measure would divide the duties of the department into four divisions, namely dairy, foods, marketing, agriculture and grain and warehouse. It provides that the duties of the grain and warehouse commission be assumed within 60 days after enactment of the bill.—H. C. B.

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332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Rochester, Wis.—The old Russell mill, which has been closed since the death of its owner, Boyd B. Rose, has been rented to Henry Davis, of Waterford, who has opened it for business.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Konrad Testwuide, president of the Schreier Malting Co., which firm also deals in feeds, has been named an honorary colonel on the staff of Gov. Julius P. Heil.—H. C. B.

Milling in Transit Rates for Minneapolis

[Continued from page 191.]

the competitive flour mill capacity represented by Minneapolis mills remain at Minneapolis rather than to face this same capacity located in a more strategic spot.

I would conclude, therefore, that insofar as the importance of spring wheat in the economy of the Northwest is related to flour milling within the Northwest, it is essential first that the types of spring wheat produced in that area should continue to produce a resultant flour which is generally accepted to be a superior flour; and secondly, that it is essential that there be a return to the former theory applicable to grain rates which permitted a flour mill located in the direct flow of but one stream of wheat to tap the wheat of another stream in years of crop failure, through the payment of a reasonable compensatory rate for the out of line haul involved.

Canada has 401 flour and 943 feed mills of 102,992 barrels daily capacity. Ontario contains 141 of the flour and 554 of the feed mills, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Weevil Damage to grain stored in farm granaries can be prevented by following methods described in Circular 489 just issued by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station at Urbana.

Grain Carriers

Grain and grain products were loaded into 28,587 cars during the week ended Feb. 18, against 31,875 cars during the like week of 1938, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. Supplement No. 38 to Circular No. R-326, Ill. C. C. No. 1014, effective March 12, 1939, increases rates covering back-haul in connection with shipments of grain.

C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. Supplement No. 9 to Tariff No. 1370-D, Ill. C. C. No. 1036, effective March 5, 1939, increases rate on elevator dust, grain screenings, oat clippings and oat hulls from Sheldon to East St. Louis, Ill.

Portland, Ore.—With the first shipment of bulk wheat by barge down the Columbia river from Wallula, there is the strong possibility of a new industry linking the Inland Empire of Eastern Washington with tidewater.—F. K. H.

The New England Shippers Advisory Board has written congressmen declaring statutory rate-making to be unsound in principle and opposing the various bills with this object. The Board favors rate-making by the Commission under standards prescribed by law.

Washington, D. C.—Shippers Advisory Board regional meetings have been scheduled for March 14, Ohio Valley, at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.; Mar. 15-16, Allegheny, Wm. Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mar. 21-22, Great Lakes, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, O.

Truck Drivers, interstate, went on a 60-hour work week Mar. 1 by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Drivers affected are forbidden generally to remain on duty for more than ten hours in any twenty-four hour period unless they have been off duty eight consecutive hours during the period.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Pyke Salvage & Towing Co. have made successful tests to show that the 117,000 bus. grain aboard the sunken steamer Northton in the Port Colborne, Ont., basin can be salvaged. The grain will be salvaged and sent here to be dried and cleaned. Salvaging is expected to require 10 days. Later the boat will be raised.

Delavan, Ill.—Up to now we have been unable to get the railroads to restore their competitive rates, which expired Dec. 31, 1937; however, we have not given up, but joining with the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois have filed an informal complaint with the Illinois Commerce Commission, and if this does not bring the relief we seek we propose to file formal complaint.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Fundamentals in the future of highway transport are well stated by Commissioner Aitchison in an address before the Franklin Institute: "By eventual reduction of the economic cost of transport by common carriers so that the price they must exact is below the amount for which the private vehicle owner can serve himself, the private operator will be eliminated as the controlling marginal user and he will no longer set the maximum price for the carriage of his competitor's goods as well as his own."

Reduced rates on barge lots of grain all rail to New Orleans for export from Havana, Pekin, Peoria, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., are proposed by the Illinois Central to meet competition of the federal government barge line. The company has published effective Mar. 27, reduced local and proportional rates from Chicago to New Orleans for export which would be the same as rates now in effect from Chicago to Baltimore and Nor-

folk. The new local rate (Chicago origin shipment), will be reduced from 27c to 24½c per cwt. The proportional reshipment rate will be reduced from 24c to 16c.

San Francisco, Cal.—Pacific Coast shipping interests have banded together in an organization to be known as the American Merchant Marine Protective League of the Pacific Coast to combat legislation inimical to the interests of the Pacific Ocean U. S. flag shipping. The new organization will co-operate with similar groups on the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts. More than sixty bills affecting the Merchant Marine are before Congress at this session. The new organization is studying each measure and plans to have representatives present at congressional hearings to present recommendations based on facts and figures. They will particularly oppose repeal of the long and short haul clause of Section 4, Interstate Commerce Act, proposed by Representative Martin of Colorado and others.—W. H. B.

The Williams Transportation Co., truckers, quoted 12.5c per 100 lbs on wheat, rye, flour, screenings and bran to Crowther Bros. Milling Co. on 15 shipments from Malad, Idaho, to Ogden and Salt Lake City. After having collected charges of \$195.80 the Williams Co. rendered undercharge bills for an additional \$602.86 based on a 4th class rate of 51c. The Commission had investigated the operations of David J. Williams, who was instructed by the Commission to charge 51c, altho he was satisfied with 12.5c and had that rate in his tariffs, not understanding the regulation of the United States Motor Vehicle Act. Recently, when Crowther Bros. asked the Commission to waive collection of the \$602.86 the Commission held it was without jurisdiction to award reparation under the Motor Carrier Act. The milling company had sold low grade wheat screenings at \$8 a net ton delivered Ogden on the low rate expected.

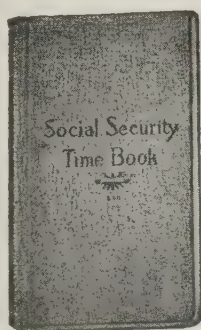
Washington, D. C.—Hearings on the sectional rate complaint bills are being heard by the Senate sub-com'te of the interstate commerce com'te. C. E. Childe, Omaha, said Congress should give the Commission a rule of rate-making. D. L. Kelly, rate expert of the South Dakota Railroad Commission, said a definite single formula would be the most dangerous thing. It would kill industry and injure shippers in some sections. John B. Keeler, chairman of the legislative com'te of the National Industrial Traffic League, opposed fixing of rates with distance the predominant factor. Hearings are also being held by the House com'te on interstate and foreign commerce. J. C. Murray, traffic manager of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, favored the theory of destination territorial basis; W. A. Weeks of the Missouri Commission opposed any rule hard and fast for making rates. J. G. Bruce of the Idaho Commission said a destination level of rates would destroy all the commerce Idaho had.

Charges against the Chicago Board of Trade of manipulating downward the price of September corn and against Cargill & Co., Inc., of making wash trades in corn futures at Minneapolis will be heard beginning Feb. 20 at Chicago by the Commodity Exchange Commission.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania chain store tax of \$1 to \$500, according to the number of stores operated under one ownership, has been declared unconstitutional by the Dauphin County Court. The court declared the tax "confiscatory" and a violation of the state constitution's uniform taxation clause.

We avoided the drastic losses experienced in the previous year caused largely by the price decline in cotton, silk and wool. In this connection, cotton hedging was successfully employed, stated Frederick D. Corley, pres. of one of the country's largest mercantile concerns in his annual report to stockholders.

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Grain & Feed Journals
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Field Seeds

Winona, Minn.—A seed and feed store has been opened by Geo. A. Cassutt.

Victoria, B. C.—The Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here June 14, 15 and 16.

Johnstown, Wis.—A branch seed and feed store has been opened here by C. S. Babcock & Son of Beloit.—H. C. B.

Madison, Wis.—The Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of North America will hold its annual convention here Aug. 1 to 5.

Sheldon, Ia.—A seed store will be opened here by E. Stukas, owner of the Clay County Seed Co., of Spencer, Ia.

Lincoln, Neb.—Chas. Campbell of Seward was elected president of the Nebraska Seed Dealers Ass'n at its recent meeting in this city.

Palouse, Wash.—A seed and feed store will be opened here by Lawton and Gordon McFarland, who operate the Colfax Grain & Feed Co.

Chillicothe, Mo.—Fire completely destroyed the large seed warehouse of the Bailey Seed Co. Feb. 23. Loss, \$40,000; partly insured.

A Minnesota farmer pleaded guilty and was fined \$200 for branding 200 bags of alfalfa as being northern grown whereas it was found to be grown in the Southwest.

Columbus, Wis.—Glenn Lapres, for 30 years with the Michael-Leonard Seed Co., of Chicago and Sioux City, died Feb. 14 of a heart attack.

Asheville, N. C.—An additional store has been opened in West Asheville by the Asheville Seed Co., with the serving of refreshments and distribution of prizes.

Memphis, Tenn.—Otto Schwill, Sr., died Jan. 28, aged 66 years. His father established the seed business of Otto Schwill & Co. in 1869. Four sons and two daughters survive him.

Rival, a new wheat variety, has been developed by the North Dakota Experiment Station. Seed is being sold in 5-bu. lots by the Agronomy Department, State College Station, Fargo, N. D.

Pierre, S. D.—The bill abolishing the office of seed commissioner and transferring the duties to the secretary of agriculture, has been signed by Governor Bushfield. The law was enacted in 1935 and provided a salary of \$3,000.

Lincoln, Neb.—During a six-year period the average grain yield from Day milo has been 20.4 bus. per acre as compared with 23.1 bus. from Sooner and 22.5 bus. from Early Kalo. At the North Platte substation last year, Day yielded 22.8 bus. This compares with 29.3 bus. for Early Kalo, 16.5 for Colby and 21.2 bus. for Sooner.

Bremen, Ind.—Dealers representing the Schrock Hybrid Corn Co. in Indiana, to the number of 56, met here Feb. 20 and were entertained in the Walter Hotel with addresses and moving pictures. Among the speakers were J. B. Schrock of Congerville, Ill.; S. G. Turner, Pontiac, sec'y of the Illinois Hybrid Corn Growers Ass'n, and John F. Higgins, El Paso, Ill., of the Pfister Hybrid Corn Co.

Sacramento, Cal.—Double-dwarf milo 38, a new strain of milo which is resistant to pythium root rot, has been developed by the division of agronomy and plant pathology at the University of California. The development of a pythium rot-resistant strain is of particular importance to California agriculture since double-dwarf milo comprises approximately 80 per cent of all the grain sorghums grown in the state.—W. H. B.

Washington, D. C.—Rep. Frank E. Hook has introduced H. R. 3839, a bill "to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in feeds, grains, grain and feed screenings, hay, bedding, packing material, and other materials recognized as carriers of noxious weed seeds; to prohibit the shipment of certain materials carrying noxious weed seeds in interstate and foreign commerce; to require certain treatments to kill noxious weed seeds carried in certain materials in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes."

Little Rock, Ark.—Inspectors this week ordered off-sale 279 bags of lespedeza, soy beans, corn, alfalfa and sweet clover at Eureka Springs, Blytheville, Black Rock, Smithville, Texarkana, Little Rock, Benton, Paragould, and Morrilton, because the seed has not been tested in accordance with the pure seed law, which requires that the percentage of germination, purity, and weed seeds and the name and number of noxious weed seeds per pound of pure seed be given on each bag. 90 bags of Korean lespedeza on a peddler's truck in Cleburne County were found to contain 11% of weed seed, tho represented as 98% pure. Another lot, sold to a merchant in Sharp County, represented as containing no noxious weeds, was found on analysis to contain 144 Johnson Grass seed per pound.—Paul H. Miller, chief inspector.

Seed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1938, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Chicago	1,131	4,970	28,000	8,256
Duluth	38,400	117,900	30,000	40,860
Minneapolis	.....	387	9,482	3,703
Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	24,000	166,500	82,500	79,500
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	35,399
Hutchinson	12,000	4,500	.....	.....
Wichita	1,300	.....	.....	.....
KAFIR AND MILO				
Chicago, lbs.	2,172,000	1,098,000	1,340,000	663,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	360,060	70,180	117,295	31,580
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	1,234,000	545,000	948,000	444,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	286,600	60,000	79,375	.....
SOYBEANS				
Baltimore	.....	8,187	.....	.....
Chicago	537,000	322,000	117,000	222,000
Indianapolis	30,800	11,200	22,400	8,400
Omaha	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	7,500	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	117,600	.....	.....	.....

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Mapleton, Ia.—A full line of field and grass seeds will be carried by Dale E. Vanderbur in his new seed house. For several years he has been the representative here of the De Kalb hybrid corn. On the opening day he gave each purchaser of a brooder house 50 baby chicks.

Raleigh, N. C.—The senate com'te of agriculture has further changed the pure seed law, bone of more contention than any other one item of this legislative session, so as to include 20c packages in the dollar stamp tax limit, and to restrict exemption from the full ten dollar license to merchants having established places of business.

Caution Against Unadapted Oats

Vanguard oats now being offered as a new variety in Iowa are not adapted to that state, where it matures too late, according to tests by the Iowa State College.

Altho moderately adaptable in northern Minnesota, tests by the Minnesota station in the southern part of that state showed that logold and Gopher yielded 10 bus. per acre more than Vanguard.

Vanguard is well known to the Iowa agronomists who worked with it three or four years ago and found it fairly resistant to stem rust, but not immune to crown or leaf rust and not at all to smut.

Pilot Wheat

In plot experiments at Langdon, N. D., Pilot has outyielded Thatcher over a six-year period by 3.1 bus. to the acre, just as Thatcher outyielded Ceres, and Ceres outyielded Marquis.

Most important of all, Pilot is as resistant to stem rust as Thatcher, and more resistant to leaf rust. Stem rust was the downfall of both Marquis and Ceres, the popular varieties before Thatcher was introduced in 1934. During the past two years Thatcher has been seriously damaged by leaf rust.

Careful breeding has so developed the hard red spring wheats that yields today are just about equal to yields 25 years ago even tho the soil has lost some of its fertility and drouth and rust damage often are severe.

Seed of the Pilot variety is being sold by the Agronomy Department, State College, Fargo, N. D.

Wisconsin Seed Labeling Regulations

Effective Feb. 16, Ralph E. Ammon, director Wisconsin department of agriculture and markets, has promulgated the following regulations for the labeling of legume seeds:

1. White sweet clover seed containing from 2 to 5 per cent of mottled seed shall be labeled in respect to purity as follows:

"Purity ..%.

Including ..% Mottled Seeds."

Tag shall bear information that (*) mottled seed indicates presence of yellow sweet clover seed.

Seed containing more than 5 per cent of mottled seed shall not be labeled white sweet clover. Such seed must be labeled sweet clover.

2. Legume seeds containing "hard" seeds, shall be labeled with the actual germination, the percentage of "hard" seeds, and the calendar month and year the test was completed to determine such percentage, which test shall have been completed not more than five months, exclusive of the calendar month in which the test was completed, prior to sale in Wisconsin, as illustrated below:

Germination84%
Hard seeds14%

Total live seeds98%

Test completed December, 1938.

"Hard" seeds are defined as those seeds of legumes which fail to absorb water or produce sprouts within the usual prescribed period and under favorable conditions for germination of that kind of seed.

Hybrids Lead in Yields

Hybrid entries in the 1938 Iowa State Corn Yield Test yielded more corn per acre in every section and all of the 12 districts of Iowa than the open-pollinated varieties.

The yield, moisture content, lodging resistance, percentage of dropped ears, ear height, percentage of damaged seed and amount of seed produced in 1937 for each of the 1,110 entries in the 1938 state test are given in Bulletin 379, "1938 Iowa Corn Yield Test."

Those in charge of the yield test warn of the danger of soft corn if farmers are not wary of high yielding strains which are planted in sections to which they are not adapted in normal seasons. The 1938 season was long and favorable for corn to mature. Some strains matured in northern Iowa which are known to be adapted in a normal season only to southern Iowa.

Producers of hybrid seed in order to win high ranking in the yield test have been entering many strains not adapted to the districts in which the producers have entered them, those in charge of the state test point out.

The 1938 test showed that some hybrids are inferior to some varieties of open-pollinated corn even in yielding ability, and that it is important to know which hybrid to purchase. The hybrid entries of various producers vary a great deal in yielding ability, maturity and other respects.

The Banner Trophy for the entry with the highest yield above the average of its section was awarded to the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co. on Pioneer 349, a new hybrid entered in Northern Iowa. It yielded 79 bus. to the acre as compared with an average of 67 bus. for all hybrids and 59 bus. for all open-pollinated entries. It had a moisture content of 22.4 per cent when it was harvested, Oct. 17 to 24, compared with an average moisture content of 17.4 per cent for all open-pollinated entries and 20.4 per cent for all regular hybrid entries in that section.

Cheap Seed Is Often Expensive

By P. B. CURTIS, State Seed Commissioner's Office, Purdue University.

Too often enough consideration is not given in the selection of proper seed. Sometimes untested weedy seed is purchased from a neighbor and disastrous results occur from its use. Sometimes so-called "bargain seed" is purchased as the result of clever salesmanship. This salesmanship may be in the form of exaggerated advertisements or extravagant statements by the seller but the most important factor influencing the sale of cheap seed seems to be that of price.

The records of the State Seed Commissioner's office indicate that the seed purchaser usually gets about what he buys. For example, last spring a farmer bought a bag of red clover seed from a seed dealer at a greatly reduced price. Since the dealer failed to attach an Indiana State tag to the bag the purchaser became suspicious and asked the State Laboratory to test the seed. The results of the test showed a purity content of only 93.26 per cent with 70 per cent germination or a total live seed content of 65 per cent. Furthermore, the seed contained 24,696 noxious weed seeds per pound of seed. If this seed had been sown at the rate of 8 pounds per acre, 197,568 weed seeds would have been sown on each acre. Thus the bag of cheap seed proved to be quite expensive.

Similar cases could be given in which very poor quality seed was sold and shipped to Indiana farmers by mail order seed houses at bargain prices.

Cheap seed should always be looked upon with suspicion, and if such seed is ordered from mail order seed house or purchased from dealer, trucker, or at a community sale, the purchaser should always insist that each bag of the seed carries a properly filled out Indiana State tag as required by the Indiana Seed Law. If the seed appears to be of different quality than that represented by the state tag or if the seed does not carry the state seed tags it

would be advisable for the purchaser to report such shipment to the State Seed Commissioner, Purdue University, Lafayette, who will sample and test the seed without any obligation upon the part of the purchaser.

Polish Wheat

By W. M. F. DRUM, Cargill Field Representative

Most modern of all wheats is Polish wheat, whose earliest existence was not known until the beginning of the seventeenth century. Contrary to opinion, it did not exist originally in Poland and was not cultivated until 1870 in that country. The exact location of its origin is not known.

In this country it is grown on a small scale in Arizona and Oregon. It is used most generally as a feed but may be blended to make an inferior flour or semolina. It is the least hardy of all wheats, and as it is non-prolific it is not extensively grown. It is spring in habit and is almost completely sterile under very wet conditions, being better adapted to arid lands.

In many respects it resembles durum but also has many of the characteristics of rye and because of this resemblance to these two grains it has been frequently used in the exploitation of seed dealers and for which they succeeded in getting as high as one dollar a pound. Strangely enough it won both first and second prize as rye in the Denver Exposition of 1882. It is the largest of all grains, sometimes growing to the length of one-half inch. It has a pithy straw, is bearded and grows taller than most other wheat.

Heavy Loss by Weeds

By OLIVER C. LEE, Purdue Extension Botanist

The annual loss due to weeds in the United States has been placed at \$3,000,000,000.

Several items are listed as contributing to the loss, including livestock losses from plant poisoning, crop reduction in yield, dockage of seeds and grain, tillage, mowing and cost of other methods of control. The total estimated loss is said to be 12 times the losses from animal diseases, one and two-thirds times the estimated losses caused by plant diseases and three times the estimated annual losses from insect pests of plants.

An estimate made in Indiana some years ago placed the annual loss due to weeds at approximately \$44,000,000. Altho it is readily conceded that the estimate is far from accurate, nevertheless the startling figure obtained is thought to be as nearly correct as it is possible to estimate. The figure of \$44,000,000 does not include damage caused by hay-fever weeds, the losses caused by weeds harboring insects and plant diseases, the esthetic loss, and the reduction of value of property due to the presence of weeds.

Specific losses in dollars caused by weeds has been estimated as follows: Estimated loss due to extra cultivation necessary for weed control, \$11,105,450; loss due to reduced yields, \$27,415,000; discount or dockage losses due to weeds, \$3,394,920; losses due to land rendered incapable of profitable cultivation, \$100,000; clearing weeds from railroad right-of-ways, \$150,000; damage by turf weeds, \$200,000; cost of cutting roadside weeds, \$157,000; cost of cutting pasture weeds, \$1,050,000, and miscellaneous loss, \$500,000.

The staggering loss attributed to weeds should cause us to pause and think more seriously of the weed problem. When we do, the question naturally arises, "What are we going to do about it?" The answer is, take every precaution to prevent the introduction of new weeds and apply effective methods of control.

The use of clean seed is fundamental to the

control of weeds. Unless pure seed is used, all other efforts to cleanse fields will be of little avail. The importance of killing weeds before they mature seeds cannot be overemphasized.

Rex and Federation Wheats

By Dr. D. D. HILL, cereal breeder, Oregon State College

Rex wheat is a hybrid produced at the Moro branch experiment station, while White Federation was one of a group of wheats introduced some years ago from Australia. These two wheats not only produced high yields but made a higher grade of grain than the old established white varieties grown in the same area.

Results of grading 300 samples by the state grain inspection department were that 62 per cent of the Forty-fold and 77 per cent of the Federation graded hard white. Of the new varieties 59 per cent of the Rex and 99 per cent of the White Federation went into the hard white class. The percentage of each variety which graded No. 1 is also significant, only 1 per cent of the Federation and 10 per cent of the Forty-fold going as No. 1, while 19 per cent of the White Federation and 37 per cent of the Rex are in this highest grade.

Rex wheat is similar in appearance to Federation, but is a true winter variety and hence much better adapted to fall planting than the old Federation. It probably has a wider range of adaptation than any wheat now grown in the Columbia basin. It is replacing Federation, Forty-fold and Hybrid 128.

White Federation is a true spring wheat which matures earlier than Federation. It is second only to Baart in milling and baking value.

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Hybrid Corn Development

BY CHARLES H. RUSH

Corn is the largest agricultural crop grown by the American farmer, and it is extensively used as food throughout the world. Authorities of Genetics claim that it is one of the most completely domesticated grains and less capable of reproduction without the aid of man than any other cereal. Nevertheless, corn is more responsive to the influence of science than any other crop. It possesses both the male (tassel) and female (shoot) organs. The control or division of the dustlike particles (sperm) contained in the tassel direct to or in relation to the plant's own or adjoining ear shoot is the principle of control and of hybrid creation.

Apparently there are three distinctive phases of corn development. The original was discovered in production by the American Indians who grew corn of varied colors.

The second phase, representing radical improvement by the late American farmers and seedsmen, eliminated the mixed, varied colors and kinds, producing practically true yellow or white dent varieties; also sweet and pop corn representing trueness to strain.

The third and most revolutionary development combines the good features of past seed corn improvement with scientific, genetical research, resulting in Corn Hybrids.

Hybrid seed corn results from scientific, selective breeding, careful growing, isolation, proper processing, and distribution of inbred and cross-bred selected strains of desirable combinations that have proven superior thru a series of years while under accurate, recorded supervision.

The first step requires seven to nine years research in seed nurseries and growing locations to prove fully the hybrid series are true to type and are of satisfactory strains suitable for sale and distribution.

The hybrid corn seeds are planted in selected, isolated fields. In modern practice, three female rows are planted (female because detasseled) beside one male row that is not altered, but is of desirable strain and is able to improve the off-spring of the adjoining rows of female plants requiring desirable breeding characteristics that the male row is known to possess. This cross breeding pollination results in the 100 per cent efficiency desired in the seed that is to be sold as hybrid seed corn.

It is necessary to isolate these growing fields to avoid outside contamination. Also the female rows require detasseling periodically and constant checking to insure that no contamination develops from self or foreign pollination. The male rows are discarded and sold for grain purposes at regular markets, while the female rows are carefully harvested and delivered to the process plants immediately after maturity. Here they are graded the second time by special selection, then preliminarily dried, shelled, mechanically graded, slowly dried again to about 12% moisture. Also this seed from the female plants is gravity graded, treated and bagged before sale or distribution.

The many steps in proper hybrid seed production require rigid, experienced supervision and any one error will possibly result in unsatisfactory crop results at harvest time. Serious consideration should be given to the adaptability; selecting the hybrid according to climate and soil fertility. Care should prevail that no disappointments develop from careless recommendations or use of the same type hybrid for the various degrees of soil fertility usually prevalent in all localities.

The Department of Agriculture emphasizes that adaptation is just as important in hybrid seed corn as in ordinary varieties, also it will not produce large yields on poor soil or poor culture. Indications are that the hybrid plants are more efficient in general; however, the increased production from hybrid seed is usually limited directly in proportion to the fertility of the soil, acclimation and tillage culture.

The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station states that the total yield alone does not always give a true picture of adaptability. For example, such hybrids as U. S. 5, U. S. 13 and Indiana 632 (Ill. 546) often show very undesirable ear and kernel development on the less fertile soils, though they may yield well on such soils. Comparatively, other hybrids U. S. 44 (Ind. 644) show good types of ears and kernel development on thin soils but when grown on extra fertile soils lodging develops.

Kentucky University reports the importance of hybrid corn yields like that of all other crops depends to a large extent on the fertility of the soil as well as seasonal conditions. The proportional increase from hybrid seed may be satisfactory on soils of low or medium fertility but maximum results are obtained from soils of higher fertility.

Consequently, since the U. S. D. A. and prominent state agriculture colleges acknowledge the importance of hybrids matched according to the degree of fertility, it is no secret that occasionally unsatisfactory crop results develop when the hybrids and soils are not properly matched. For illustration, improved hybrid breeding research has developed high producing hybrids often averaging 125 ears to every 100 plants and this type hybrid naturally will give maximum crop results on the extremely fertile type soils, while comparatively, if planted on medium low fertile soils, will prove a disappointment. Furthermore, reliable hybrids developing 110 ears to every 100 plants are recommended for soils of lower crop producing ability and thereby would not be properly fitted to match the extra fertile soils or vice versa.

A prominent grain executive operating a large number of country elevators called attention to inconsistent reports concerning hybrid yields, over-run in weights and sometimes shrinkages at one particular location. Investigation proved that one popular locally grown hybrid was sold and recommended with confidence, stressing acclimation of the seed in the territory but proper consideration was not given to the type and fertility of the soils.

Four definite soil types were prevalent, namely; extremely fertile overflow soil, extra black loam fertile soil, medium fertile clay timber soil, and low fertility high sandy type soil.

Is it any wonder that complaints should develop from the same hybrid planted on the four varieties of soil types? The hybrid series involved gave satisfactory results on the medium fertile clay soils; on the sandy type soils, the foliage matured too early and encouraged an immature ear, high in moisture which when shelled and shipped developed a shrinkage; the extra fertile soils gave well-filled ears and over weight when shelled but not maximum yields.

Serious consideration should be given to a hybrid's adaptation and ability to give the advantages claimed for hybrids. They include 10% to 25% increased yield, uniformity, few barren plants and almost no nubbins. Good hybrids have standing ability and improved root systems capable of efficient anchorage and ability to procure additional plant food from the soils, all of which eliminates damage from fallen ears. Also they are inclined to be disease, cold and drought resistant. But all these characteristics of good seed must be substantiated with good tillage practices, and liberal applications of commercial fertilizers will tend to contribute to a more profitable corn crop.



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Feedstuffs

Seattle, Wash.—Floating fish reduction plants would be taxed or prohibited by House Bills 408, 409 and S. B. 382.

Salem, Ore.—The agricultural com'tee of the legislature has reported out the bill amending the commercial feedstuffs law as sponsored by the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n and approved by the Oregon Dairymen's Ass'n. It clarifies the provisions regarding concentrates, requiring registration and analysis.

Sacramento, Cal.—The California sardine catch by meal reduction plants during the 1938-39 season was approximately one-third larger than the preceding season, tonnage figures released by the State Fish Commission disclosed. The total California catch to date is over 490,000 compared with 311,809 tons for last season.—W. H. B.

Duluth, Minn.—A bill is pending in the legislature that would regulate the dairy trade here and is meeting strong opposition. The state commissioner of agriculture would have dictatorial sway over price fixing for milk products. The regulation provided by the bill would be unduly stringent, and that enactment of it likely would have an unsettling effect on the dairy industry.—F. G. C.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Meeting here while the Eastern Federation was in convention, the Northeastern Feed Mfrs. Ass'n re-elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. S. Young, Waverly, N. Y., pres.; Slade Palmer, Waverly, N. Y., sec'y-treas.; E. J. Koehnlein, Buffalo, first vice-pres.; M. T. Howard, Jamestown, N. Y., second vice-pres. New members of the board of directors are: George E. Todd, Buffalo, H. L. Hammond, Boston, and Lloyd Hedrick, Buffalo.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during December and for 12 months ending December, 1938, compared with the like periods of 1937, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS		12 mos. ending	
	December 1938	1937	1938	1937
Hay*	3,156	3,109	18,954	146,149
Coconut cake†	11,387,200	6,427,584	85,512,733	143,853,302
Soybean cake†	2,616,991	674,082	26,270,330	109,418,304
Cottons'd cake†	1,374,540	3,097,120	6,590,866	41,952,022
Linseed cake†	1,940,000	150,000	15,566,300	24,515,261
All other cake†	2,034,934	115,120	17,882,774	49,063,471
Wheat fds.*	15,652	2,427	58,394	301,577
Beet pulp*	1,627	27,843	37,027	
Tankage	2,861	2,914	28,493	47,190
Fish scrap	4,176	7,100	32,922	68,204
	EXPORTS		12 mos. ending	
	December 1938	1937	1938	1937
Hay	261	25,155	61,297	41,400
Cottons'd cake	.....	9,017	27,077	31,289
Linseed cake	22,356	22,299	195,336	287,651
Other oil cake	800	675	16,416	1,989
Cottons'd meal	3,989	2,687	20,160	16,675
Linseed meal	778	1,731	9,003	19,086
Other oil-cake meal	5,692	5,693	60,684	22,620
Fish meal	107	608	1,431	1,051
Mxd. dairy fds. & poultry fds.	1,028	537	10,356	4,129
Oyster shells	3,753	8,004	36,257	53,320
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	234	480	12,816	4,410
Other fd. bran	958	2,496	25,491	9,999
Safir, mlo (bus.)	57,000	66	674,751	4,105
*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.				

Cost of Rolling Barley

Sacramento, Cal.—After several meetings of barley rollers a minimum spread of four dollars (\$4) per ton was adopted on Jan. 12th, 1939, and the secretary instructed to advise all barley rollers that, unless serious objections were received, to notify and file with all district attorneys of California not later than Feb. 18th, if possible, such minimum spread, which represents the average "Manufacturing Cost" and "General Overhead" necessary to roll and wholesale rolled barley, basis mill door.

No one has actually shown their own costs are lower than the proposed \$4 spread. Several have objected, because of various and personal reasons. Districts or zones must themselves work out strictly local and overlapping problems, and there are real difficulties involved. But the first thing to be decided is whether the above minimum spread is okeh to start with. It does not now, nor can it legally include net profit, only minimum average overall costs.

The wishes of the majority of barley processors from over the state and of the majority in each district must govern what we are to do officially for the state association.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

For Better Feed Service in Ohio

The governing board of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n at their meeting in Columbus, O., created a new com'tee to be known as the feeds, seeds and fertilizer com'tee, composed of H. E. Frederick, chairman, Scott Mills, Inc., Marysville, O.; R. B. Dewey, Dewey Bros. Co., So. Charleston, O.; W. C. Mote, Laura, O.; L. R. Watts, L. R. Watts Elevator, London, O.; and Trimble McCullough, J. Chas. McCullough Seed Co., Cincinnati, O.

Some of the members of this com'tee, together with President O'Brien and the secretary, met with John T. Brown, Director, Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Stanley Leybourne, chief of the Feeds, Seeds & Fertilizer Division, and spent two hours with them going over matters pertaining to that department. We were very gratified to learn that the department was willing and anxious to provide better service to the feed dealers and promised to use more of the money received in fees, for the hiring of additional inspectors and securing additional equipment for the laboratory. The building housing the present laboratory is to be torn down but another building will be secured. There may be a slight delay, owing to this

change. We feel positive that the department will try to stop the shipment and sale of inferior feed and fertilizers in Ohio.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

State Feed Legislation

House Bill 214 in the South Dakota legislature amends commercial feed law to provide for registration of mineral feeds with fee of \$20 per brand and for registration of livestock remedies with fee of \$10 for each brand. No change in provisions for registration of regular commercial feeding stuffs.

House Bill 260 in the North Dakota legislature provides license fees for feed manufacturers and wholesalers, poultry buyers, hatcheries and jobbers.

House Bill 451 in the Oregon legislature defines which materials shall be included in the term commercial feedingstuffs.

House Bill 252 in the Vermont legislature relates to the licensing the selling of commercial feedingstuffs.

New Hatchability Vitamin

L. C. Norris, of the department of poultry husbandry of Cornell University, reports the discovery of a new vitamin promoting growth and hatchability in poultry. He says:

A new vitamin required for chick growth and for hatchability has been discovered by three different groups of research workers at approximately the same time as the result of research work conducted independently and along somewhat different lines. Since we used both chicks and hens fed similar rations in our experimental work, our results serve to correlate the results of Stokstad and Manning with chicks and those of Lepkovsky and his associates with hens and hence the results of all three pieces of research work serve to confirm each other.

The experimental work on the new vitamin has shown that dried yeast and liver are the richest sources studied, while milk and alfalfa are good sources, wheat by-products a fair source and corn a poor source. No evidence was obtained on the amount of the new vitamin required for chick growth and hatchability. It appears, however, that cereals alone cannot be depended upon to supply a sufficient amount of the vitamin and that in view of this milk and alfalfa or certain other feedstuffs rich in the vitamin must be included in poultry rations in order to make them adequate.

If poultry rations are made adequate in vitamin G by means of milk and alfalfa or other good sources of both vitamins it seems probable that they will also be made adequate in the new vitamin. This is based upon the assumption that these feedstuffs are equally rich in both vitamins.

It is our intention at Cornell to proceed with experimental work on the amount of the vitamin required in poultry nutrition as well as experimental work on the amount of the vitamin present in feedstuffs just as rapidly as possible.

"RANDOLPH"

OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

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Distillation of Vitamins

Large scale production of vitamins at low cost by the distillation method was predicted by Dr. K. C. D. Hickman, research chemist of Rochester, N. Y., speaking before the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society. He said:

"My great dream is to see vitamins put into foods where they are needed, not into capsules. Six months of the year we are glutted with these life-giving substances. Six months of the year we starve for them. I can tell you that this soon will be remedied.

"Many unexpected facts have been discovered in the high vacuum distillation of fish oils. It has been ascertained that there is not just one vitamin A but many of them, and that the varieties found in one species of fish often differ from those in another. This is true also of Vitamin D."

Discontinue Misrepresentations

Acme Feeds, Inc., Forest Park, Ill., distributor of animal and fowl feed supplements designated The Old Reliable Acme, Acme Big-9-Steer Feed, Acme Egg Mash, Acme Chick Starter, Acme Egg Balancer, Acme Dairy Cattle 9 Proteins and Acme Calf Meal, has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue certain advertising matter concerning its feed products.

Among the claims which will be discontinued are that one pound of Acme Big-9-Steer Feed is equal to two pounds of oil meal; that molasses dairy feeds are only fillers, or that molasses feeds are partially composed of oat hulls and screenings, so as to imply that this is true of all molasses dairy feeds or all molasses feeds; that the Old Reliable Acme plus grain is the best ration on earth at the least cost; that Acme Calf Meal is the most perfect milk substitute on the market for the purpose intended; that Acme Egg Balancer added to grain will provide a mixture at less cost than any formula ever used; that Acme Egg Mash is the most palatable on the market; that Acme Chick Starter has the "highest raise the chick percentage"; that Acme balances corn better than any other kind or form of protein on the market, and that the Acme plant is the most modern in the world.

Feed Men Confer at Jackson, Miss.

J. C. Holton, Mississippi State Commissioner of Agriculture, recently conducted a conference attended by more than 50 feed manufacturers, distributors, experiment station officials and inspectors.

H. L. McGEORGE refuted allegations that the manufacturers were putting out great quantities of cheap, filler feeds. On the other hand the manufacturers have been responsible for much of the advancement in feed production and utilization.

J. S. MOORE, chief in dairy husbandry, agreed with him, saying "Feed manufacturers today are perhaps far in advance of college work in animal nutrition. Thru their own efficient laboratories and on their own farms they have applied the results of their research to the general benefit of the poultry and livestock industry. There is no denying the feed industry's place in our economic structure as a vital need. Education of the farmer-feeder to the value of better feeds and feeding is of first importance. Ninety per cent of the hays grown in Mississippi are not suitable for dairy feeding. We can produce a much better hay than we do. But we can't expect our pastures, however good, to furnish all the needed nutrients. I believe the secret of good mineral feeding lies in the relation of vitamins to such minerals."

E. W. SHEETS, head of the animal husbandry department at the state college, told of the work done at the station to determine the values of feeds.

New or Old Process Oil Meal

C. C. Culbertson, animal husbandman at Iowa State College, has found that the elusive feed factor carried only in linseed oilmeal that puts the "bloom" of finish on fattened cattle is apparently not linked with the fat molecules in the meal.

Since the amount of fat in linseed meal did not affect the quality of finished cattle in experiments at Iowa State College, new process oilmeal was equal to old process oilmeal in producing bloom on cattle.

The "bloom" producing factor, called vitamin F by some, was thought to be tied up with the fat in linseed meal, but tests taken with five lots of yearling steers challenge this belief.

The test also showed that adding raw linseed oil or vitamin F concentrate, a substance containing unsaturated fatty acids removed from the oil and which is allegedly 50 times as potent as linseed oil in the bloom factor, did not increase the finish of the cattle tested.

Vitamin Requirements of Pigs

Pigs receiving a typical practical pig feed of barley meal 50, middlings 35, soya bean meal 8, meat meal 5, ground limestone 1.75, and salt 0.25 showed severe symptoms of vitamin A deficiency, and experiments with rats also proved the diet to contain inadequate amounts of that vitamin.

Of 22 pigs maintained for 100 days or longer on the above diet, 12 developed marked nervous symptoms. The gait was abnormal, due to stiffness of the hind legs, the animals had convulsive fits, and in several cases complete nervous collapse occurred. Other pigs of this group developed digestive troubles, loss of appetite and scouring being observed; post mortem examination revealed intense inflammation of the lining of the stomach. Five pigs with nervous symptoms were cured by administration of 100,000 to 400,000 I.U. of vitamin A daily. Other animals were cured by administration of cod liver oil or dried whole milk.

Inclusion in the diet of vitamin D, as irradiated yeast or full cream milk free from vitamin A, did not prevent the onset of the symptoms. All animals increased in bodyweight at a normal rate until a weight of about 250 pounds was reached.

Administration of single doses of 400,000 to 500,000 I.U. vitamin A caused a large increase in the vitamin A content of the liver of pigs. This liver reserve was gradually depleted, but the single dose was sufficient to prevent deficiency of Vitamin A during the normal fattening period, even when the animals were maintained on the above deficient diet. The work from other laboratories is reviewed and the practical value of this investigation is discussed.

Two pigs receiving a synthetic diet deficient in the B vitamins, did not increase in bodyweight and they became weak and had dirty coats. One of the animals lost the use of its hind legs and was not cured by administration of yeast extracts. The addition of 5 per cent dried brewer's yeast to the diet rendered it satisfactory for pigs but experiments with 2 pigs showed that addition of 5 per cent autoclaved yeast did not supply all the deficiencies of the basal diet; the animals increased only slightly in bodyweight and eventually died. Signs of digestive disorders were evident, but there was no nervous collapse.—Nat. Inst. Res. Dairying.

Prices paid by farmers index on Feb. 15 remained unchanged at 120 per cent of pre-war. The exchange value of farm products declined further, however, and in mid-February stood at 77 per cent of pre-war, the same as in February of last year, according to the United States Dept. of Agriculture. This 43 per cent difference is an overwhelming handicap to farmers; and, unfortunately they are not aware of the fact that most of it is chargeable to heavy taxation on all industry for counterfeit social security and for payment of farm "benefits" as well as for "relief" waste.

New!

20th Edition

Feeds & Feeding

by
F. B. Morrison

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,156 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n Considers Legislation

President Ralph Johnstone called to order the eleventh annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n in the New Washington Hotel, Feb. 22, following a registration of some 200.

PRES. JOHNSTONE gave his annual report giving the status of the industry and stressing the vital needs and recommended numerous worthwhile changes for the betterment of all concerned. He stressed that the industry is in competition with trucking interests which have been operating free of restraints which have been put on the legitimate feed dealer, and have to date diverted a lot of the business from those who have built it up, and that it should be the aim of the association and all of its members to help in passing laws that will govern or curb these truckmen who are chiseling in on the feed business.

PRES. JOHNSTONE also stressed the fact that the dealer should watch credit conditions closer than ever as many farmers now have entirely used up their collateral. He also noted that the poultry trade of this section has lost considerable of its egg business to eastern and mid-western sections, which were able to compete now on account of reduced freight rates, thus causing a loss of at least 30 per cent in poultry feed volume.

It was also noted that the railroads had also lost considerable of their hay business to trucking interests, which had carried more hay from

eastern Washington points to the coast than all the rail interests combined.

Dealers were urged to add various lines of implements and allied lines, in order to offset this loss in feed volume, and that it was now imperative the dealer "tighten his belt," watch the corner and keep a stiff upper lip, and back the officers of their association in an effort to better conditions, and that it was his desire to make '39 a better year than '38 and he believed it could be accomplished if better feed laws were inaugurated at this session of the state legislature. A new feed service plan will doubtless shortly be announced and tried out.

It was also recommended that dealers explain their conditions to their employees, and endeavor to reason with labor against any increases in wages at this time, as a frank statement would show them "it was not in the cards" in the face of less business and heavier taxation.

PRES. JOHNSTONE thanked the program com'te for their fine work, and also the Oregon feedmen for their recent fine meeting and entertainment and their attendance, also Manager Floyd Oles and staff for their constructive work during the past year.

E. H. BINGENHEIMER, pres. of Oregon Feed Dealers briefly thanked Pres. Johnstone, and gave the Washingtonians a cordial invitation to attend their annual meeting in Portland in May.

The surprise number on the program was Frank Davison of North Bend, Wash., with a most interesting and timely address on the "British Responsibility in World Affairs." He covered the situation thoroly with each of the foreign nations, giving cause and effects, stressing that Great Britain had always taken the middle-of-the-road stand, and had been a power for peace; also gave the background of world leaders including the dictators and the two prime ministers of England, showing a careful study of the situation.

"Some Fundamentals of Soil Productivity" was the subject of an address by L. C. Wheating, research professor of soils, State College of Washington.

CARL HEUSSY, general counsel, Seattle Automobile Dealers Ass'n, brought out some splendid suggestions in his address on "The Value of Trade Associations," stressing that in this day of competition new and better things could be accomplished only by a trade group which were not possible with or by one individual.

Mr. Heussy also stressed that more co-operation in all lines of business is the big need, better legislation, less hampering of business by both state and national laws. The speaker also advised of the growth of associations declaring there were now upwards of 8,000 which included some 2800 retail organizations. He showed that in many cases they had been able to stifle cut-throat competition, and accomplish many other reforms, which would have been accomplished in no other way. He urged that each industry endeavor to solve their own problems rather than to lean on any national bureaus or governmental alphabetical nostrums.

He urged that among the objectives to strive for should be market research, sales promotion, new products, new uses for all products; sound retailing, standard trade practices; standardization; increase in employment; better cost accounting; better employer-employee relations; to show the financial side of the business to the employees; and called attention to taxation as being the biggest problem today to all industry. He cited that in '37 one particular large firm paid 11,115 different tax forms, and that it cost them more to make them up and detail work than the actual amount of the taxation figure. That the line should be drawn on these arti-

cial stimulants to business when they at the same time stifled enterprise.

E. W. FRY of Sunnyside brought along the usual bunch of snappy stories to cheer up the spirits of the feed dealers.

Mgr. Oles' Report

FLOYD OLES, association manager, who had a brief retrospect and prospect on the various bills now in the hopper at the annual legislative session, told of the ones which should be passed, those to be defeated, and that eternal vigilance on the part of all dealers was the only way that dealers could keep anywhere near an even level. Following is a resumé of his report on legislation.

H.B. 351—Feed & Fertilizer Bill. Approved by Agricultural Com'te, this bill passed second reading in House this week. It is generally meeting with support, and no opposition is known to exist. Certain suggestions for minor amendments are acknowledged, and we expect to request their inclusion in the final bill.

H.B. 135—Commission Merchants Law Revision. This bill, applying to truckers the same regulation as already applies to established dealers, passed the House unanimously this week and now goes to the Senate. The active

[Concluded on page 217.]



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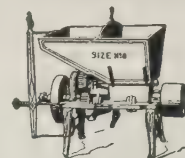
MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 5 1/4 x 7 1/2 ins. 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for March futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

		Minneapolis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Nov. 26.....		15.00	15.00	14.00	16.20
Dec. 3.....		15.50	15.50	14.00	16.60
Dec. 10.....		16.00	17.00	15.00	17.00
Dec. 17.....		16.75	17.50	14.90	17.40
Dec. 24.....		16.50	17.25	14.90	17.40
Dec. 31.....		17.50	18.25	15.35	17.50
Jan. 7.....		19.00	18.50	15.70	18.00
Jan. 14.....		18.25	18.00	15.50	18.25
Jan. 21.....		18.50	18.50	15.60	18.10
Jan. 28.....		18.00	18.00	15.25	18.15
Feb. 4.....		17.50	17.50	15.80	18.25
Feb. 11.....		17.00	17.00	15.10	17.75
Feb. 18.....		17.50	17.50	16.10	18.70
Feb. 25.....		18.50	18.50	16.75	20.15
Mar. 4.....		18.50	19.50	17.50	21.15

		St. Louis*		Chicago	
		Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Nov. 26.....		17.50	18.25	75 1/2	25.20
Dec. 3.....		17.25	18.50	77 1/4	25.00
Dec. 10.....		18.30	19.25	82	26.00
Dec. 17.....		18.00	19.35	81	26.70
Dec. 24.....		18.15	19.25	81	26.50
Dec. 31.....		18.50	19.60	82 3/4	26.70
Jan. 7.....		19.00	20.00	84 1/2	26.70
Jan. 14.....		18.90	20.40	85	26.20
Jan. 21.....		18.90	21.25	83 3/4	26.00
Jan. 28.....		18.25	20.25	82 3/4	25.70
Feb. 4.....		19.15	20.25	80 3/8	25.20
Feb. 11.....		18.50	19.65	80 3/4	24.00
Feb. 18.....		19.10	20.75	82 3/4	24.20
Feb. 25.....		19.80	22.00	83 3/4	23.00
Mar. 4.....		20.70	23.00	84 3/8	24.20

		Ft. Worth		Memphis		Kansas City		Chicago	
		Cottonseed	Meal	Cottonseed	Meal	Alfalfa	Meal	Corn	Corn
Nov. 26.....		27.00	22.25	27.00	22.25	19.00	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Dec. 3.....		27.00	22.35	27.00	22.35	19.00	49	49	49
Dec. 10.....		27.00	22.50	27.00	22.50	19.00	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Dec. 17.....		27.00	23.25	27.00	23.25	19.00	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Dec. 24.....		27.00	23.00	27.00	23.00	19.00	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Dec. 31.....		27.00	23.00	27.00	23.00	19.00	53	53	53
Jan. 7.....		27.00	23.00	27.00	23.00	19.50	53 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4
Jan. 14.....		27.00	23.00	27.00	23.00	19.75	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4
Jan. 21.....		27.00	22.50	27.00	22.50	19.75	52	52	52
Jan. 28.....		27.00	22.25	27.00	22.25	19.50	51	51	51
Feb. 4.....		27.00	22.00	27.00	22.00	19.50	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Feb. 11.....		27.00	21.50	27.00	21.50	19.50	48	48	48
Feb. 18.....		27.00	21.50	27.00	21.50	19.50	49	49	49
Feb. 25.....		27.00	21.50	27.00	21.50	19.25	49 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4
Mar. 4.....		27.00	21.50	27.00	21.50	19.25	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Washington, D. C.—Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for the government exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress.

Seattle, Wash.—The senate agricultural com'te has approved an appropriation of \$7,500 for the Seventh World's Poultry Congress.

La Crosse, Wis.—La Crosse Hatchery opened its new home here on the Mormon Coulee Road. The firm has expanded its service so that it is now carrying a complete line of Wayne feeds, poultry remedies and supplies.—H. C. B.

Chicago, Ill.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s service department is aiding publicity for the World's Seventh Poultry Congress by offering hatcherymen baby chick labels printed in two colors with the words "Plan to Attend," with space for the name of the hatchery, etc.

The relation of egg prices to feed prices was less favorable Feb. 1 than in recent months, it requiring 5.22 dozen eggs compared with a 10-year average of 5.04 dozen for that purpose. In December it required only 3.30 dozen eggs compared with a 10-year December average of 4.04 dozen.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—About 200 feed dealers and members of allied industries attended a poultry conference here Feb. 20. B. O. Eddie of the Superior Feed Mills, acting as host at the banquet. Among the speakers was H. G. Ware, head of the poultry extension work at A. & M. College, Stillwater.

Oelwein, Ia.—A turkey dinner was enjoyed by 80 guests of the Hubbard Milling Co. Feb. 21. Ben Reike, representative of the mill from Mankato, Minn., put on a moving picture and lecture on turkeys. The pictures were taken at the Maple Crest farm near Wellman, Ia. This farm raises 400,000 turkeys a year. The visitors were turkey breeders and Hubbard salesmen from nearby towns.

Sioux City, Ia.—C. J. Milligan & Son, distributor of Wayne Feeds, sponsored a meeting of 200 elevator men, hatchery men and produce handlers in their territory at the Martin Hotel the evening of Feb. 24. The proceedings began with a banquet and were enlivened by a movie. Speakers at the business conference were C. J. DeKoster, Spencer, Ia.; L. H. Fairchild, Omaha; C. A. Peterson, Norfolk, Neb., and Paul Rowden, Atlantic, Ia.

Winchester, Ind.—Past week has shown little improvement in the grain business here in eastern Indiana. While it is nothing like it should be we are getting an occasional load of corn. Feed business is picking up very well and we believe that this spring we are going to have a very satisfactory chicken feed trade. In this county that is certainly an item. Hatcheries are reporting more orders than they have for the past few years.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Gibsonburg, O.—The Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co. has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from the use of the word "Breeding" as part of the trade name under which they advertise, or of the word "Company" or "Farms" in connection therewith, implying that they own, operate or control a place or farm where they breed and raise poultry, when such is not the fact. The repre-

sentations that their chicks come from a "breeder which has been bred under our strict breeding and flock improvement programs" or "from a breeder that has been blood tested for B. W. D." and that the chicks are "backed by the integrity, reputation and generous guaranty" of the respondents, will be discontinued.

A. F. M. A. Exhibit at Poultry Congress

The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has voted in favor of generous appropriation from Ass'n funds to sponsor and stage a feed industry exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress.

The Board has referred the matter of preparing and planning the exhibit to the Executive Committee and it will be in their hands for development.

President R. M. Field feels sure it will reflect credit upon the industry and be entirely satisfactory to members.

Distillers Grains Useful in Poultry Ration

Addition of 5 per cent corn distiller's dried grains, or dried brewer's yeast, or wheat germ, separately or in combination, to a satisfactory chick ration resulted in improved growth and feathering. The greatest additional amount of protein given with any of these supplements was only 1 per cent of the protein in the ration and would not account for the improved response. The increased allowance of the vitamin B complex was probably the cause of the more efficient food utilization, greater rate of growth and better feathering.

When the distiller's grains were given as 20 per cent of the ration, replacing part of the usual cereal grain mixture of the diet, improved growth was again obtained, as also was the case with distiller's grains given as 10 per cent to replace a small part of the meat and fish meal allowances. These preliminary experiments indicated that corn distiller's dried grains were a useful addition to a poultry ration, particularly as a source of the vitamin B complex.—Allman and Branion in Sci. Agric.

Growing Business

BY OBSERVER

Must be something to this baby chick business when a grain dealer in a medium sized Indiana town can retail 160,000 prospective layers of hen fruit in the few short months between the closing days of winter and the closing days of summer.

Proud of his volume, but wanting no publicity shining upon it, a capable grain dealer of the old school, keeps his mind turning youthfully to new lines, new and better methods of merchandising, and 160,000 peeping little balls of down is his annual volume in the baby chick sideline.

"Baby chicks," he says, "is the modern way to sell feeds. The customer who buys day-old chicks knows that they need feed, and he is in a mood to purchase the feeds recommended by the dealer. Likewise he is in a mood to purchase brooders, hovers, feed troughs, water fountains and other supplies that are needed naturally by every serious poultry raiser.

"The man who sells the chicks gets the first chance to sell the feed and supplies. And if a customer is started on a good brand of feed, on which the chicks grow and prosper, he is apt to stay with it."

Fernando
LEADS
AGAIN!

Fernando Ideal Greens
Contain: Large amounts of
Carotene (pro-vitamin A).
Appreciable amounts of
Vitamin G. and Vitamin E.
Also large amounts of Man-
ganese.



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KELLY DUPLEX

Fast and Noiseless
FEED MIXER

Get our new low price on this modern feed mixer with all the latest improvements. Write for details.

THE DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO.
Dept. J-39, Springfield, Ohio

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Feedstuffs Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
*Baltimore	3,513	3,529	....	....
*Boston	233	638	27	30
*Chicago	12,215	11,930	33,176	35,337
*Milwaukee	270	340	6,640	4,982
*Minneapolis	....	2,356	26,000	23,065
*Peoria	12,500	9,640	12,160	15,320
*Millfeed.				



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH **ST. LOUIS**

Pacific N-W Feed

[Continued from page 215.]

support of many members is gratefully acknowledged.

H.B. 282—Unfair Practices Act has been favorably reported by House Commerce and Manufacturers Com'te, and has passed second reading in the House.

H.B. 422—Oleomargarine proposes a 3c per pound tax. Much confusion exists about this bill. Present 15c per pound tax is not collected and is apparently evaded to such extent that it might as well not exist. A hearing on the bill will be held this week.

S.B. 13 and H.B. 354—Taxes. These change grain dealers (in wheat) from $\frac{1}{2}\%$ on "gross earnings" to 1/20% on "gross sales," but latter basis does not admit of deduction of losses. One or another bill is expected to pass.

H.B. 226—Regulating Future Sales of Agricultural Products. This bill was incorrectly drawn, and would have prohibited future sales of hay, butter, and other things. At our request, it has been amended to apply only to fruit, as intended.

H.B. 151—Screenings prohibits transportation or use of screenings. At our request, it was amended to permit use of "other materials" containing screenings or foul weed seeds, but the prohibition against screenings stands. The bill was approved by Agricultural Com'te and is in House Rules.

H.B. 59—Drug Store Bill would prohibit sale of various drug items except in drug stores. We have conferred with State Board of Pharmacy, and as the bill now stands it will not affect us. It is in House Rules, having been approved by the Com'te to which it was referred. Latest advice, however, indicates that the bill is having hard sledding, but we ourselves have indicated that we have no complaint against it.

H.B. 128—Labor Relations makes it unlawful for employer to violate wage and hour agreements with unions. It has been much amended, and the bill still appears to be having hard sledding.

S.B. 214—Unemployment Compensation applies the law to all employers of one or more (rather than eight) employees. Appears to have made a favorable impression, may be adopted.

S.B. 43—Premiums and Coupons. This bill, already passed by Senate, has union labor support, and passed second reading in House the other day. On second reading, it was amended to exclude (and therefore prohibit) use of premiums, etc., on "dairy products and livestock feeds." If the amendment is retained, the law on this subject, as to feeds, will remain unchanged.

S.B. 8—Egg Law. Passed Senate, repealing labels section, therefore the enforcement finds, would therefore virtually end the egg law. It is in the House Agricultural Com'te, which however has taken no action thus far.

S.B. 224—Hearing Procedure in Department of Agriculture. Senate Judiciary Com'te has now approved, and it will probably go through. We are actively supporting it.

H.B. 276—Insecticides. As previously reported, we have asked and obtained an amendment exempting retail dealers from the \$100 license provided in the bill.

H.B. 83—Meat Inspection appears to be slated for passage in House, tho bitterly opposed by big packers and hotly supported by small ones.

S.B. 315—Pure Food & Drugs takes place of S.B. 15, which was withdrawn by agreement—follows closely the Federal act which will become effective in June. It does not appear to affect our industry.

S.B. 336—Agricultural Prorate follows closely the successful California law, and is based on general principles of proration as applied thru federal marketing agreements. Does not appear to affect the feed industry.

H.B. 408, H.B. 409, S.B. 382—Floating Fish Reduction Plants. All these bills are designed to prohibit or heavily to tax such plants. One (H.B. 409) has been favorably reported by Fisheries Com'te.

S.B. 384—World Poultry Congress appropriates \$7,500 for a state exhibit. We are supporting it.

H.B. 170—Consumer Cooperatives. This bill is merely designed to set up a correct legal status for such co-operatives, not to give them any special privileges or exemptions. However, it did, as originally written, exempt them from all "license taxes" other than corporate license fee. At our request, this exemption (which was unintentional) was eliminated.

H.B. 349—Motor Trucks by this bill (and by another in Senate) would be ruled off highways from noon Saturday to midnight Sunday. Perishable agricultural trades and farmers will not permit such bills to pass unless drastically amended.

Credit and Collection Bills. Many bills have been introduced restricting the ability of merchants to collect bills. By instruction of the Board of Governors at the meeting on Feb. 22, the Association is taking action to protect

members with respect to the possible enactment of such bills, and further detailed reports will be made from time to time.

General ALBERT H. BEEBE gave a spirited address on "Taxation and Business," stressing that the trend was toward socialization of business and industry; lauded the various trade associations for their co-operative ideas tending to better the business generally. Stressed the need of better legislators that they should be drawn from the ranks of outstanding business men who had already made a success of their own business; that in the past many had come to the legislature with just the idea in mind to better their own particular business and without regard to the other fellow's needs; that many of them looked at things only in a general way, and did not have a real constructive objective that would have meant both a betterment in present and future business.

Ted Brasch of Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, invited the association members to attend the annual meeting of their body at their June meeting which this year will be held in Lewiston, Ida., but that exact dates have not as yet been named. He advised that among the speakers will be Otto Bast of the National Ass'n.

At the final business session prior to the usual banquet, directors of the association directed that Manager Oles take action to oppose any legislative acts which were detrimental to the association.

In final resolution extended thanks of membership to John G. Wilson and staff for excellent handling of the eleventh annual convention of the association.

Thanks also expressed for the co-operation of outstanding wholesalers and various allied firms for their continued assistance to the dealer members.

The old officers were all re-elected, including Pres. R. L. Johnstone, Tacoma, Wash.; D. M. Bell, Aberdeen, vice pres.; C. O. Lande, Renton, sec'y-treas.; Floyd Oles, Seattle, manager for a three-year term.

The following district governors were added either elected or re-elected in the districts noted: to the Board: Skagit District, John Lindbloom (re-elected); Tacoma District, Ralph Johnstone (re-elected); Central Washington District, Loren Markham (newly elected); Inland Empire District, H. A. Conlee (re-elected by action of the Board on Feb. 22).

The Board instructed Manager Oles to take appropriate action at Olympia to protect members' interests against various legislative proposals designed to make the collection of accounts difficult or impossible.

The Board adopted a resolution in favor of abolition of the land grant rates under which the government ships commodities at half the freight rates applicable to private shipments.

The Board adopted a resolution condemning the competition with private dealers in fertilizers provided by the Soil Conservation Division in its sales of treble superphosphate to farmers. These sales are currently being made at prices at which members are unable to purchase direct from manufacturers in carload lots.

Attendance Prizes. The following were the winners of the attendance prizes: Electric toastmaster, Al Peterson, Portland; Schick razor, Roy Sypher, Tacoma; Shaffer desk set, Lynn Evans, Vancouver; Shaffer pen and pencil, David B. Charlton, Portland; electric waffle iron, Don Koivisto, Seattle; Shaffer pen and pencil, E. W. Fry, Prosser; toilet kit, Jack Lawson, Kirkland; bill fold, John Lehmann, Everett; electric clock, Otto Boehl, Portland; Shaffer pencil, George Miller, Sunnyside, and Shaffer pencil, Richard Goodrich, Portland.

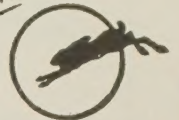
Hay Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	13
Boston	176	577
Chicago	1,734	1,955	237	243
Ft. Worth	231

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

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Itinerants Attacked by Eastern Federation

The Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants held its annual meeting June 17 and 18 in the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., with a larger attendance than usual.

ALBERT J. THOMPSON, Wycombe, Pa., pres., in his opening address told of the progress made during the past year and called for legislation to stop competition from itinerant merchants who operate what he called "rolling stores" on trucks and thus escape taxation.

He asserted that business was being harmed by "other dangerous forces running wild through the country." One such force, he said, was partisan politics, "in which politicians fight over small things and neglect largely to work for real progress."

Mr. Thompson appealed for a bigger membership in the association so that the group "could wield stronger pressure and make its voice better heard by the legislators."

He said government competed with feed merchants thru "Government-financed feed stores and grain elevators."

LOUIS E. THOMPSON, Glen Ridge, N. J., sec'y, reviewed the federation's legislative activities of the past year, and said that proper vitamin control work is spreading in the various states served by the federation. He reported that 18 new members had been secured since the last annual meeting, and that the federation's present membership is 160.

WM. R. CONKLIN, Chester, N. Y., advocated giving feed sellers a first lien on the animals consuming feed of buyers, when bought on credit.

SECY THOMPSON said that when state laws are passed to regulate wages and hours retail feed dealers should be exempted because of their service to agriculture.

SAMUEL M. GOLDEN, Philadelphia, pointed out that New York state receives annually \$59,000 from the registration of feed brands, but that part of this collection is unfairly diverted to other uses than the feed industry. The cod liver oil manufacturers are paying large sums of money for the testing by themselves of their product in their own laboratories, he said, and should not be taxed again to pay for testing by the state.

L. M. BROWN, Harrison, N. J., wrote the convention urging uniformity in testing methods by different laboratories to prevent the variance now existing.

L. E. THOMPSON said itinerant truckers are operating in some parts of the federation's territory. Several representatives from Pennsylvania said there is a law in that state which handles this situation fairly well. Itinerant truckers were condemned because they are not subject to any regulations, pay no taxes, sell feed of questionable quality, and break down established businesses.

JOHN J. DWYER, federal grain supervisor at Buffalo, N. Y., displayed a number of official grain inspection certificates and explained what they indicate when applied to the various grades of grain.

GEORGE A. STUART, sec'y of the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Association, declared that portable grinders are causing a loss to feed manufacturers, their numbers are increasing in that territory, and the quality of the feeds they produce is questionable.

RALPH M. FIELD, Chicago, pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, explained the provisions of the National Feed Merchandising Council, which, he said, is designed to put the feed industry on a good basis and to increase respect for contractual obligations. It has been helpful in returning confidence to the industry, which has made up its mind that any departure from sound business principles is harmful to both buyers and sellers.

At the banquet Friday evening Austin W.

Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y., acted as toastmaster, and Ray B. Bowden, executive vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, delivered an instructive address. He was followed by Robert W. Belcher of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Dr. Harry Snyder, professor of business psychology of Syracuse University.

Resolutions were adopted urging legislation to curb itinerant truckers of feed, opposing governmental discrimination in favor of co-operative organizations, declaring that feed dealers should not be subject to wage and hour legislation, opposing the proposed New York state turnover tax, and condemning needless government expenditures.

Albert J. Thompson, Wycombe, Pa., was re-elected president; Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y., first vice president; James H. Gray, Springville, N. Y., second vice president. Louis F. Camp, Walton, N. Y., was elected a member of the executive com'te, which is composed of the officers and Mr. Camp. Louis E. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N. J., was re-elected sec'y-treas.

Directors for three-year terms are W. R. Conklin, Chester, N. Y.; J. H. Gray, Springville, N. Y.; A. J. Thompson, Wycombe, Pa. Those elected for two-year terms were H. R. Edsall, Sussex, N. J.; R. V. Haas, Evans Mills, N. Y.; J. V. Nolan, Walvern, Pa. A. W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y., was elected for a one-year term.

It was voted to change the time of the annual meeting from February to June, with a second annual meeting this year, probably at Binghamton, N. Y.

Texas Poultry Federation Seeks Members

The Texas Poultry Federation has begun a vigorous membership campaign, announces John B. Collier, Jr., president, Fort Worth.

"We have the unqualified endorsement of Governor W. Lee O'Daniel in attempting to carry out the plans of the organization," said A. H. Demke, sec'y of the Federation. "The Governor told us at the Austin meeting of our officers and directors that the program of the Texas Poultry Federation to promote all phases of the poultry industry is in line with his program to industrialize Texas."

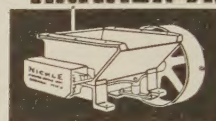
"It was the Governor's opinion that not only the poultry and allied industries will benefit from our campaign but that many other businesses will be helped."

CCC Loans on Sealed Corn

The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that, through March 2, 1939, loans made by the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1938-39 corn loan program aggregate \$94,541,743.23 on 166,057,730 bus. The loans by States in which the corn is stored are as follows:

State	Amount	Bushels
Colorado	15,340.76	29,971
Illinois	22,622,736.55	39,695,672
Indiana	2,170,808.70	3,809,572
Iowa	46,576,555.80	81,723,151
Kansas	1,961,599.73	3,464,840
Kentucky	88,841.68	161,124
Minnesota	7,293,843.38	12,806,421
Missouri	2,888,297.95	5,070,796
Nebraska	8,453,695.63	14,904,019
Ohio	417,422.69	732,373
South Dakota	2,011,509.00	3,587,306
Wisconsin	41,091.36	72,485

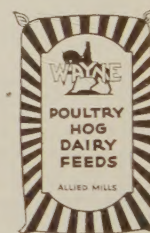
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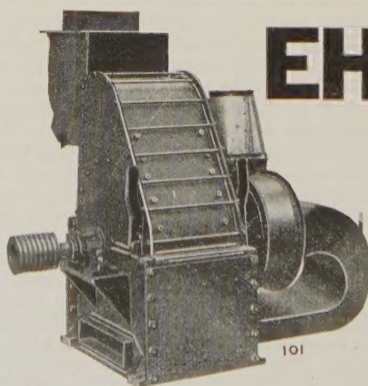


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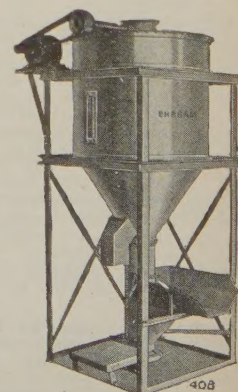
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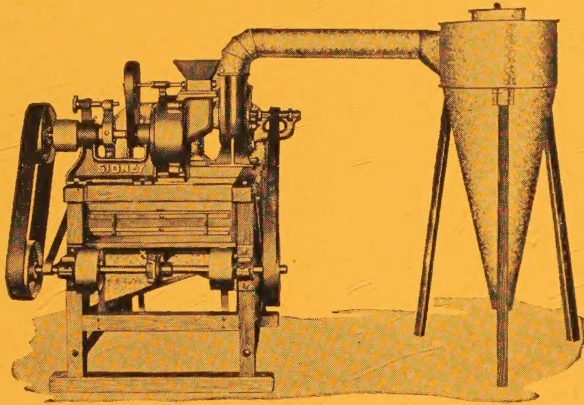
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Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15½ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

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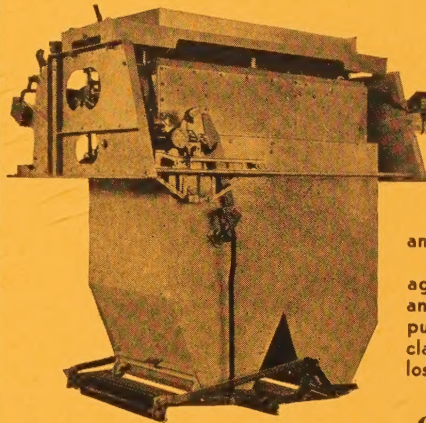
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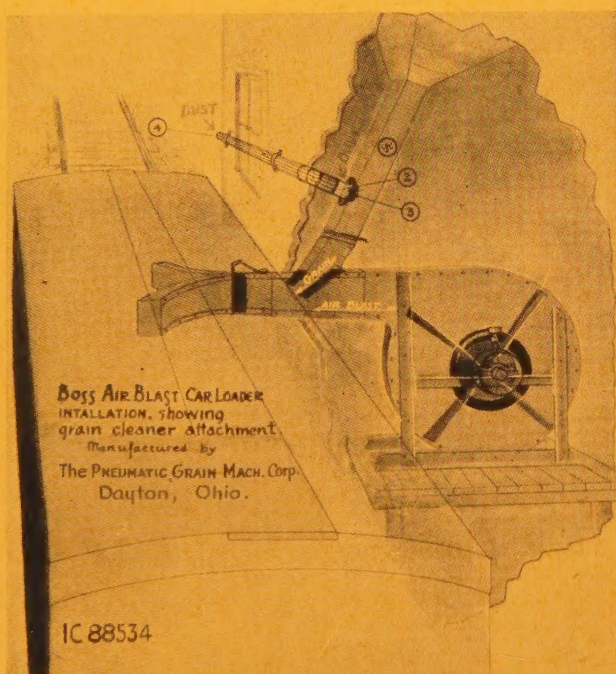
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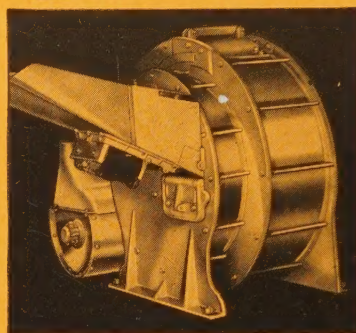
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